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PRICE TWO CENTS

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK IN BOSTON TO PLAN FOR PARCELS POST

Head of Department Goes
Into Conference With Post-
master Mansfield on Open-
ing of New Federal System

PRAISES LOCAL MAN

Cabinet Officer Commends
Efficiency of District and
Its Executive — Predicts
Success of New Institution

Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock arrived in Boston today and called on Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield at the federal building and discussed the establishment of the parcels post here. He arrived as the postmaster was holding a conference with several superintendents of the Boston postal district and took an active part in the discussion. The parcels post system becomes operative in the United States on Jan. 1.

"I am pleased with the way in which things are being done in Boston under Postmaster Mansfield," said Mr. Hitchcock. "The enormous proposition of handling the parcels post service, which has to do with everything that the express companies now do and more, reaching as it will every little town and village in the country and covering 1,000,000 miles of rural routes not touched by the express companies, needs the co-operation of every one in the service to secure efficiency."

"It will mean," he said, "the employment of hundreds of additional men in the postoffice department and Boston will receive her quota of additional help. I want to state now that we think a great deal in Washington of what your postmaster in Boston has to say on subjects connected with the postoffice department. He has given us valuable assistance in arranging for the parcels post service and I cannot speak too highly of the way he is planning to put the service in operation in the Boston district. It is sure to meet with success if his plans are carried out."

"Boston is one of the most efficient postal districts in the country." In discussing the new parcels post stamps, Postmaster-General Hitchcock stated that almost all of the designs for the new series have been approved and sent to the engraver. The new stamps mark a departure from the long-established custom of placing historic portraits on the face of stamps. On the parcels post stamps the centers will bear pictures of scenes in the postal service.

One scene will represent a letter carrier approaching a house, another a postal clerk at a rack sorting mail, a third will represent a railway mail clerk at work and another a rural free delivery driver in his vehicle going along a rural road. Postmaster-General Hitchcock stated that from the manner in which the postmasters of the country are planning there will be little trouble in putting the parcels post service into operation. He said he has given instructions to the postmasters to team delivery which will

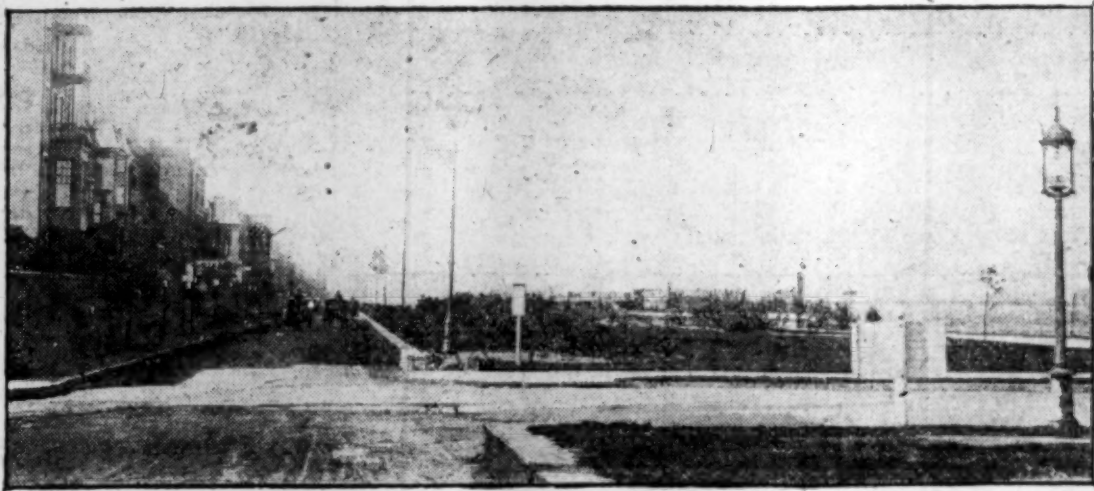
(Continued on page four, column five)

WITNESSES IDENTIFY MORE DYNAMITE CASE LETTERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—When the dynamite conspiracy trial was resumed today, the monotonous identification of letters was resumed by the government. It was expected that several more of J. J. McNamara's former stenographers would be examined.

Lines which the defense will follow in the so-called dynamite conspiracy trial were developed on Thursday in the examination of Miss Mary C. Dye, Pittsburgh, and Miss Nora E. Haley, Chicago, former stenographers for the Interna-

BACK STREET AS IT RUNS ALONG RIVER FRONT



Section of the private way parallel with the esplanade showing the rear of Beacon street residences

COOPERATION SOUGHT BY MAYOR TO SECURE BACK STREET FOR CITY

Mayor Fitzgerald said today that he will write to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the metropolitan commission and other organizations to get their views and cooperation in bringing about the opening of Back street as a public highway so that greater enjoyment of the Charles river basin and the esplanade may result. The mayor proposes to take the matter up in the Legislature. He took occasion today to express his opinion that Arlington street should be extended from the Charles river to Tremont street and mentioned the fact that this was one of his schemes during his first administration.

One of the latest propositions in connection with the development of Back street into a public thoroughfare comes from Leonard Ware of 297 Walnut avenue, Roxbury, who, in a letter to the mayor proposes that the city build another wall far out into the water, to frame building laws for houses and hotels to front the river with a driveway and wide walks. The rear of the Beacon street houses, says Mr. Ware, gives no character to the proposed new thoroughfare and will not for many years, although property will be enhanced in value by being given another front at the city's expense.

Signs indicating to drivers of vehicles that the thoroughfare is a private way front them at Brimmer street, at the junction of Otter street, and at other locations along the street.

The signs read as follows: "Private Way. Motor Vehicles Excluded. No Teaming Allowed, Except on Business with Abutters in Nearest Block. Light Pleasure Vehicles and Saddle Horses at Users Risk Invited until Further Notice." At present pleasure vehicles are allowed on the esplanade from Cambridge street to Otter street, but beyond the latter thoroughfare drivers are warned by numerous signs not to trespass on the private way. Back street runs parallel to the Charles river basin esplanade in the rear of Beacon street residences and from it an unobstructed view of the basin is obtained.

An approximate estimate to lay out Back street with macadam is placed at \$35,000 and to widen it to 60 feet would take at least \$35,000 more.

BACK STREET BEFORE IT REACHES RIVER



Looking through thoroughfare in controversy at point where buildings line both sides—State House dome in distance

NEW HAVEN TO INSIST ON RIGHT FOR PANAMA LINE

An interpretation of the Panama canal railroad act preventing roads from owning parallel steamship lines will be asked of the interstate commerce commission by the New York, New Haven & Hartford officials who have extensive steamship holdings and plan a direct service to San Francisco through the canal.

A ruling is desired as soon as possible in order that these plans may be worked out.

E. G. Buckland, a vice-president of the New Haven, said yesterday: "We are going to send ships through the Panama canal. We do not propose to allow the western railroads to dictate what New England shall pay for the transportation of its goods to North Pacific points. Eighty per cent of our freight traffic is bound up with New England industries. New England's prosperity is dear to us, and if the Panama route is of advantage to New England shippers we shall endeavor to accommodate them."

"The clause barring the canal to steamships owned by railroads is an unreasonable addition to the Panama canal act. We intend to lay our case before the interstate commerce commission and if they rule for us we will build ships for the Pacific service."

Vice-President Buckland had, at a hearing held by Dock Commissioner Tomkins of New York on an application of the New Haven to lease from the city pier property between Rector and Liberty street, admitted that it was the object of the company to use these piers for ships for the Panama trade.

He dictated the following statement: "The Boston commercial interests are very desirous of having a line running from Boston to San Francisco via the Panama canal. Whether the New Haven

LESSEN PRESSURE ON SOME POLLS

Constables who serve summonses on persons for non-payment of poll taxes are to be instructed by Mayor Fitzgerald today not to press for payment those unable to meet the obligation. This action has arisen out of the arrest and detention of Harry Ashkanazy, who lives in the South End, and who claimed that he was unable to pay the money as he had been out of work for four years. He was later released.

The mayor and Bowdoin S. Parker, tax collector, lay the responsibility for Ashkanazy's arrest to Constable Jeremiah A. Twomey. The constable maintains that Ashkanazy refused to pay the tax when asked, without giving satisfactory reason.

MAYOR ACCEPTS INVITATION

Mayor Fitzgerald today accepted the invitation of President Taft to attend a dinner at Parramatta Monday in company with 11 mayors of other cities in Massachusetts.

DUPLICATE OF BLISS ACCOUNTS REVEALS GIFTS IN DISPUTE

Elmer Dover, Assistant
Treasurer in 1904 Republi-
can Campaign, Produces
List of Contributors

TOTAL IS \$2,227,922

Messrs. Harriman, Rogers
and Morgan Among Givers
—Witness Won't Vouch
for Paper Found in Files

WASHINGTON—Like a leaf from the past was a list of 1904 campaign contributions to the Republicans given to the Senate committee. Dust of years was shaken from the list, produced from a storage vault by Elmer Dover, assistant secretary of the Republican national committee. It disclosed the campaign secrets Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss is reported to have sought to destroy. It was a duplicate of Mr. Bliss' accounts, taken by Mr. Dover and kept for eight years.

Listed are contributions of \$250,000 by George W. Perkins, \$250,000 by J. P. Morgan & Co., \$150,000 by E. H. Harriman, \$100,000 by H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company and \$100,000 listed by the initials H. H. R.-J. D. W. The first are Mr. Rogers' initials, and the others a part of John D. Archibald's. Mr. Dover said he thought they referred to the Standard Oil contribution.

Mr. Dover succeeded Medill McCormick on the witness stand. He was asked if he had talked with Treasurer Bliss regarding contributions.

"Mr. Bliss gave me a list of contributions in book form," said Mr. Dover. "I returned the book to him. I have a list—taken from that book. I think it is the exact list, but cannot vouch for its accuracy."

Mr. Dover then produced the list. It was of several pages, closely typewritten. It was found in old files at Chicago.

"I never compared this list with the original," said Mr. Dover. "I can see it contains many inaccuracies."

"Does this list show a contribution by J. P. Morgan?" asked Mr. Clapp.

"I think it does," said Mr. Dover. The committee discussed whether the list should be received on account of doubt as to its accuracy and authenticity. The senators finally decided to receive it "for what it was worth."

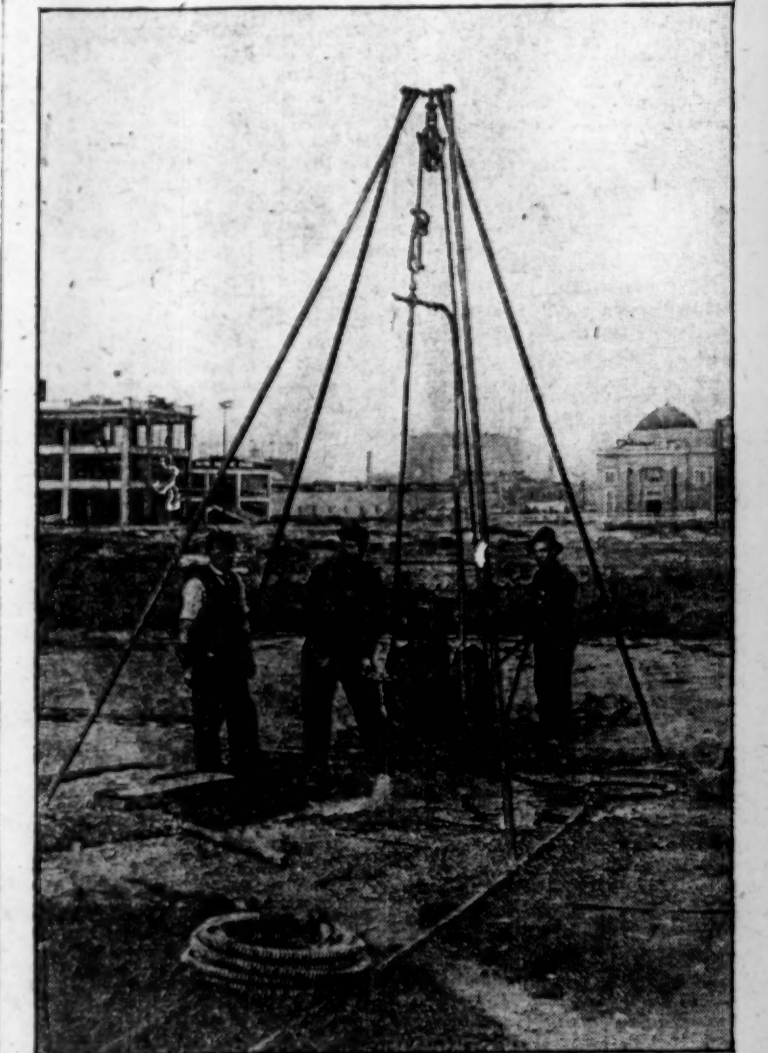
No dates of receipt were given in the list. The contributions in 1904 total

(Continued on page four, column three)

EASTERN AFTER RAILROAD BOATS

Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Company, is in New York today, negotiating, it is said, for an option on the steamship properties of the New Haven road in case the interstate commerce commission decides that the New Haven road cannot continue to operate steamships in view of the provisions of the Panama canal act.

TESTING FOUNDATION FOR NEW TECH



Drilling on institute's Cambridge site to ascertain nature of soil and depth to bedrock

BULGARIANS RETREAT IN FIRST SKIRMISH

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The declaration of war by Turkey on Bulgaria and Serbia and the corresponding declaration of war by Greece against Turkey closes the first act of a situation rendered inevitable by the inability of the powers to sink their differences and speak with united voice to both sides. At the moment the opposing forces are coming slowly in touch.

The regular Turkish troops withdrew from Berane during the night of the 15th, leaving apparently some 1200 Nizams and Redifs and a couple of guns. Figures like these are known, however, to be absolutely unreliable.

Nizam Pasha, commander in chief, is showing the true military instinct in refusing to be moved by such side issues as the attacks of Greece and Montenegro. It is with Serbia and Bulgaria that the real struggle lies. If Turkey is defeated by them the success of Greece or Montenegro is immaterial. If Turkey defeats them she will easily deal with Montenegro and Greece afterward.

The exact development of operations will depend entirely upon the rapidity with which the combatants are able to concentrate. Mobilization is probably everywhere complete and it is the process of concentration on which the belligerents are now employed.

The Turkish advance which has commenced has come in contact with Bulgarians at Moustafa Pasha, 20 miles from Adrianople, just inside the Turkish frontier, with the result that the Bulgarians have been driven in.

ETTOR'S SPEECH TO STRIKERS IS RECALLED BY WITNESS AT TRIAL

SALEM, Mass.—James E. Donaghue, the Lawrence newspaperman who testified during the late hours of yesterday's session of the Ettor trial, resumed the stand today.

He was cross-examined by Attorney Peters of the defense.

Shortly after the three prisoners were seated in the cage before the opening of court Ettor and Giovannitti were presented with gold stickpins, tokens of sympathizers in California.

William Haywood was in court today. Mr. Donaghue related the manner of "covering" the Lawrence strike. He testified that he saw Giovannitti twice during the strike—once on the day Annie Lopez was shot.

"Please state the date on which you heard Ettor speak of gun shops," said Mr. Peters.

"Jan. 27," answered the witness.

"Where did you hear the defendant make the remark?"

"At the strike headquarters on Common street." After Mr. Donaghue repeated from memory Ettor's speech to the strikers on Jan. 27, urging the strikers to remain firm, Attorney Peters asked if it was not extremely difficult to quote a speech after even a small lapse of time, without changing the substance in some degree. The witness admitted this to be true.

Mr. Donaghue repeated his testimony in which he cited an alleged speech made by Ettor on Jan. 18. Attorney Peters then brought out that Donaghue failed to mention this speech in any way in his testimony before the police court.

Mr. Donaghue admitted that he was in close touch with the Lawrence police and friendly with a certain officer.

Atty. Peters concluded his cross-examination and reserved the right to recall Mr. Donaghue.

MEXICANS LOOK FOR RETURN OF PORFIRIO DIAZ AS PRESIDENT

(By the United Press)

MEXICO CITY—That Gen. Felix Diaz is supported by his uncle, former President Diaz, and that the latter will become President again, if the present uprising is successful, was quite a general impression here today. Officials of the Madero government hardly tried to imitate the chief executive's pretense of optimism.

A salient feature is that, being in possession of the port of Vera Cruz, the Diaz party will have no trouble in bringing in arms and ammunition, the lack of which has seriously hampered the operations of the rebels in the north.

Many towns throughout Mexico today, reports showed, are endorsing yesterday's proclamation of General Diaz as provisional President.

MEXICO CITY—To put down the rebellion of Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz the federal armies from north and south have been commanded to converge on that city, and Gen. Joaquin Beltran, who has been stationed at Esperanza, between the capital and Vera Cruz, on the Mexican railway for the purpose of operating against the rebel general, Aguilar, has been ordered to proceed there. From Mexico City itself two military trains under the command of Col. Roubio Navarrete with 24 pieces of artillery have been sent to General Beltran's support.

Vera Cruz is now completely isolated except by water. The government has instructed the railways to withdraw all their rolling stock and to establish new terminals at Orizaba, Jalapa and Tierra Blanca. No trains will be run beyond the federal lines.

WASHINGTON—Owing to the position of Americans in Vera Cruz, the navy Thursday ordered the cruiser Des Moines, now making a tour of Mexican ports, to return to Vera Cruz.

MONTEREY, Mex.—According to reports from a reliable source the Mexican gunboats Bravo and Morelos, seized by Gen. Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz, sailed Thursday for Tampico with the avowed intention of taking that port.

MAYOR WOULD GET NEW SITE FOR SCHOOL

Mayor Fitzgerald was in communication today with the members of the school committee, Charles Logue, chairman of the schoolhouse commission, and John Kiley, city real estate expert, in regard to a site for the new High School of Commerce which, according to a decision handed down by the supreme court, may not be put in the Fenway on account of lack of provision being made in the bill for the administration building.

The mayor does not think the undertaking should be delayed until the next Legislature. He asked the men he talked to this morning to seek a new site in the vicinity of the Fenway. He proposes to use the present site of the school for a stadium and recommends that the new site be near the stadium for convenience. The high school project was one which the mayor proposed six years ago. He says there is plenty of land in the neighborhood of the Fenway where the school could be built.

AVON TOWN HALL BURNED

AVON, Mass.—The town hall, which contains the offices of the board of selectmen, the public library and the central fire station, burned early today. Nothing but the frame of building is standing. Help was called from Brockton. Most of the 4000 volumes in the library were burned.

Speaking of Latin America:

In his address on the Panama canal and Pan-American commerce before 400 members of the Boston City Club, the Hon. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union in Washington, D. C., had the goodness to refer to The Christian Science Monitor's Latin-American page in terms of the highest praise. Mr. Barrett felicitated Boston on having the only paper in the country that specializes in Latin-American affairs, giving two pages every week to news from Central and South American centers. The page, Mr. Barrett said, is remarkable for the completeness of its review of all that is important in Latin-American developments and is read widely throughout the continent and quoted from as an authoritative source of information.

This view will give additional incentive to those who are every day passing their copy of the Monitor along to other readers.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
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To Foreign Countries.....2c

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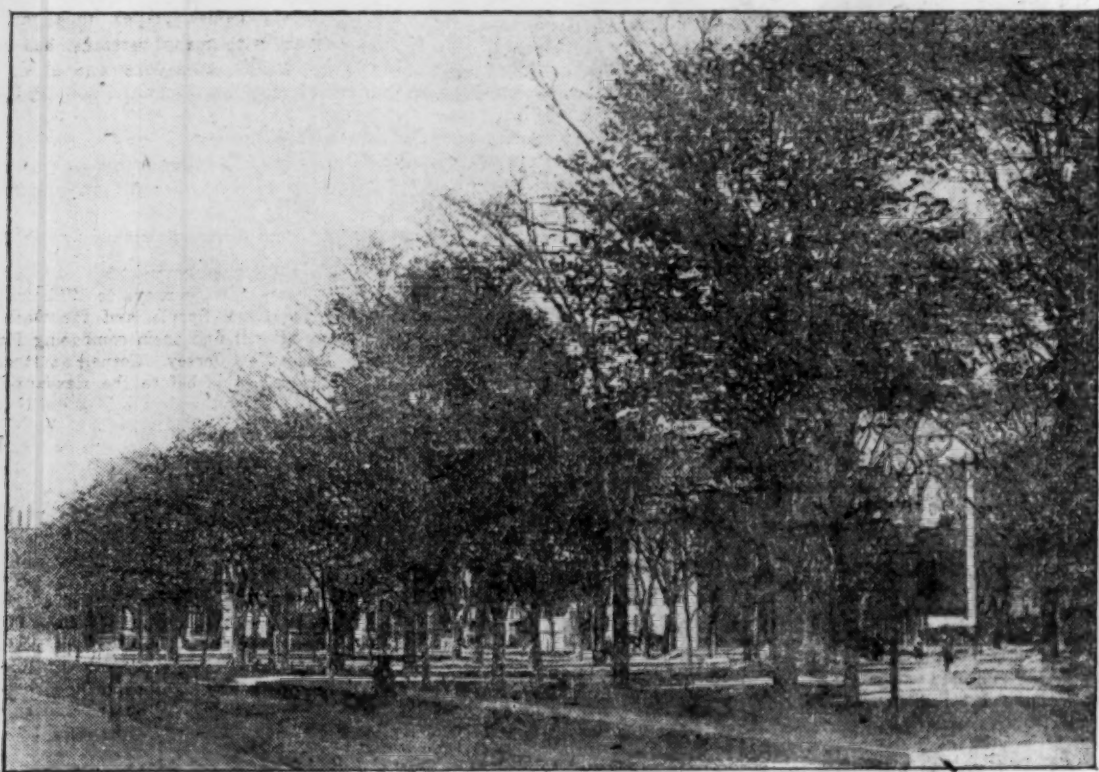
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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Madison square, Roxbury, which is distinctive in being most heavily wooded of city open spaces—Laid out over forty years ago

Madison square, Roxbury, is probably the most heavily wooded of the open spaces of the kind in that district, and indeed in the entire city. This reservation was set apart more than 40 years ago, and always has been a favorite spot with people in the neighborhood. For a long time it was called Madison park. The square and thoroughfares having junction there—Marble, Westminster, Warwick and Sterling streets—appear on the maps of 1860, but were not laid out by the city until 1871.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—In contrast to the 1300 men who joined the Michigan University Union last year, there are now over 2000 signatures already on the membership book.

Steps have been taken by the student council to eliminate solicitation of votes as much as possible. Hereafter no student running for office will be permitted to issue cards announcing his candidacy.

Word has been received here that Stratton Duluth Brooks, '06, for the past six years superintendent of schools of Boston, Mass., will be inaugurated president of the University of Oklahoma on Oct. 21.

Among the Japanese students who have enrolled in the university are Prof. S. Takehara and Prof. Z. Konishi.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

BANGOR, Me.—The Bangor Theological Seminary has opened for the year with 16 new students, 14 being juniors and one special and one a graduate student. A new heating system has been installed and electric lights have been placed in the dormitory and chapel. The list of students includes one from Port Louis, island of Mauritius, and one from Scotland.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Such a Little Queen."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
HOLLIS—"Coming Home to Roost."
KREWE—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"Little Boy Blue."
PARK—"Rose Stahl."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli'."
ST. JAMES—"On the Level."
TREMONT—"A Polish Wedding."

NEW YORK
CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
COMEDY—"Penny's First Play."
COHAN—"George M. Cohan."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
GAIETY—"Officer 506."
GARRICK—"John Mason."
HAMMERSTEIN—"Vaudeville."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Man and Superman."
KREWE—"Vaudeville."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"Master of the House."
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PARK—"Clifton Crawford."
PROCTORS—"Vaudeville."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
WEBBERS—"Scene of the Pen."

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
BLACKSTONE—"Milestones."
CORT—"Fine Feathers."
GRAND—"The Red Widow."
HOLLIS—"Kismet."
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
LYRIC—"The Blue Bird."
MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville."
NEWICKERS—"The Fortune Hunter."
OLYMPIC—"The Man Higher Up."
PRINCESS—"A Modern Eve."

FACULTY CHANGES
TAKE PLACE AT
MAINE UNIVERSITY

ORONO, Me.—Prof. W. K. Ganong has resigned his position as head of the electrical engineering department at the University of Maine to return to commercial work. William E. Barrows, Jr., B. S., a graduate of the university in the class of 1912, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. On account of the increased interest in illumination throughout the country, Professor Barrows has introduced a new course in illuminating. E. C. Chockwell has resigned his position in the department to accept a similar position at the graduate school of applied sciences at Harvard University. He has been succeeded by Mr. C. A. Nash, a graduate of the University of Illinois in the class of 1909.

Hereafter all social affairs participated in by both women and men at the university and under the management of the students of the university, will be under the direction of the committee on social affairs, according to a vote of the faculty recently passed.

The blanket-tax proposition has been favorably passed upon by the student body and a committee consisting of G. C. Clarke, C. E. Chandler, and G. V. Dyer, from the senior class has been appointed to enforce the tax.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Jinzo Naruse, president of the Japan Woman's University at Tokyo, addressed the students of Smith College recently. He told of his ideas for Japanese women—the greater development of personality and broader sympathy with women of other nations.

At a business meeting of the Maine Club of Smith the following officers were elected: President, Volida E. Greenwood, 1913; secretary, Hazel J. Munroe, 1914; and treasurer, Natalie Grimes, 1915.

Blue Pencil, the odd class literary society of the college, has elected the following members from 1913: Frances Hunter, North Adams; Gertrude Coit, New London, Conn.; Ruth Remmey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harriet Hunt, Fargo, N. D.; Dorothy Douglas, New York city; and Majorie Anderson, Sandusky, O.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—The literary societies of Bates College have organized for the year with the following officers: Polymian—President, John F. McDaniels, 13; vice-president, D. B. Partridge, 14; secretary, Mildred S. Bassett, 15; assistant secretary, Helen M. Hilton, 15; treasurer, Shirley J. Rawson, 14; assistant treasurer, Elaine Currier, 13; Piancian—President, Wade J. Grindle, 13; vice-president, J. R. Packard, 14; secretary, Mary E. Wadsworth, 15; assistant secretary, Ruth W. Beane, 15; treasurer, Frank I. Hay, 14. Eurosophian—President, J. H. Dickson, 13; vice-president, Royal B. Parker, 14; secretary, Viola V. Nevins, 15; and treasurer, Lewis B. Knight, 15.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
ARMORY FOUNDATION
NEARING COMPLETION

URBANA, Ill.—Work on the stone foundations of the new armory for the University of Illinois is well under way. The interior dimensions of the armory will be 200 by 350 feet. The building under construction is not the complete building, but merely the grill room, which will be large enough to accommodate a number of companies at a time.

At the last meeting of the board of trustees of the university it was decided that the college of literature and arts and the college of science should be consolidated into one college to be known as the College of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Peterson, professor and dean of the faculty of mines and metallurgy of the Royal Technical University of Stockholm, Sweden, has been visiting the university mining engineering department for the purpose of investigating the local mining laboratories.

Definite plans have been made to hold the annual home-coming on Nov. 15 and 16.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—L. L. Cleveland, '13, of Wilmont, N. H., editor of the Oracle, the Colby College year book, has announced the following assistant editors for the coming year: Art, Charles Keppeler, '13, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; assistant editor, G. O. Dudley, '14, Medford, Mass.; R. E. Owen, '14, Waterville; R. I. Haskell, '14, Bethel, N. H.; J. S. Cushman, '13, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Fuller, '14, Hallowell; Miss Ethel Merriam, '14, Skowhegan; Miss Emily L. Hansen, '14, Calais; Miss Bessie N. Tobey, '13, Waterville; Milroy Warren, '14, East Bromfield, is business manager and P. A. Drummond, '15, is assistant business manager.

The sophomore nominating committee has been elected to draw up a list of officers for the coming meeting. The committee consists of T. J. Crossman, Jr., Needham, Mass.; William Pendergast, Dorchester, Mass.; P. A. James, Milbrook; Harold Dunham, Norway; C. A. Treat, Stockton Springs; R. O. Davis, Amesbury, Mass.; C. H. Taylor, Hyde Park, Mass.; P. J. Fraser, Dorchester, Mass.; H. G. Campbell, Windsor Locks, Conn.; Leonard Grant, Allston, Mass.; H. S. Kelsie, Boston, Mass.; and E. M. Woodward, Jonesport.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. H.—Dr. E. T. Fairchild, the newly-elected president of New Hampshire College will probably arrive in this city about the middle of November. The date of the inauguration has not yet been settled. Dr. Fairchild is president of the National Education Association.

The freshman class at the college this year numbered 147, the largest enrollment in the history of the institution.

VASSAR COLLEGE
GIRLS TO HEAR
TALK ON BOOKS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Prof. F. N. Scott of the University of Michigan is to give a lecture on "Books that Wear and Books that Wear Out" before the students of Vassar College, this evening. The sophomore class, as is customary, will entertain the freshmen tomorrow evening in the gymnasium. The affair, which promises to be original and entertaining, is in charge of the following committee: N. A. Louise Kruger, St. Louis, Mo., chairman; Miss Mary Campbell, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Miss Theresa Leshner, Rye, N. Y.; Miss Dorothy Cobb, New York city, and Miss Margaret Wagner, St. Louis, Mo.

The mission and bible study classes, under the supervision of the Christian Association, began this week. The mission classes, in charge of the students are designed to acquaint the members with present-day problems, not only in the foreign countries of Japan, China and Turkey, but also here in America.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE

KINGSTON, R. I.—Cadet appointments at Rhode Island State College have been announced by Adjutant Young as follows:

Major, John L. Sullivan; captains, William H. Tully, Frank H. Briden, Irving C. Mitchell; first lieutenant and adjutant, James H. Young; first lieutenants, Wilfred C. Matthews, William H. Webb, Ralph I. Alexander; second lieutenants, Waldo Reiner, William F. Redding, James R. Estey, William J. Carr; sergeant-major, Benjamin Cohan; quartermaster-sergeant, Frank Steek; first sergeants, George H. Baldwin, Henry E. Davis, Herbert Reiner; company quartermaster-sergeants, Leroy M. Newton, Reuben C. Bates, Leroy M. Sherwin; sergeants, Frank H. Baxter, Harold W. Browning, Lorenzo F. Kinney, Milton H. Price, Earl C. Webster, John C. Glynn; corporals, Cedric H. Collins, Leroy A. Whitaker, Frederick O. Aspinwall, James H. Aldred, W. E. Lewis, N. H. Borden, C. W. Gates, E. K. Wilcox, E. Anderson, E. J. Bolster, John Brennan and J. L. Jackowitz; chief musician, Crawford P. Hart; musician, Oliver H. Steadman; drum major, Seth A. Caldwell; sergeants of band, C. Walter Irons, Arthur L. Reynolds, C. W. Rugg; corporals, A. C. Hunter, A. G. Woodward and G. M. Lewis.

The cornerstone of the new science building will be laid Oct. 26.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—A number of students at Bowdoin College took the competitive examinations for the Rhodes scholarship for Maine given at Augusta, Tuesday and Wednesday. The amount of this scholarship is \$1500 per year for three years. Bowdoin has been very successful in obtaining the Rhodes scholarships for the state, three of the six scholarships having been granted to Bowdoin men.

H. C. Bell, Ph.D., a graduate of the University of Toronto and recently of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, has succeeded Prof. William E. Lunt, resigned, as head of the department of history and political science.

At the second meeting of the year of the class of 1916, officers were elected as follows: Manager of class baseball team, Edward P. Garland of Bangor; vice-president, Willard P. Woodman, Peabody, Mass.; and treasurer, Edward C. Hawes, Bangor.

Many candidates have accepted the call of Leader Eaton, '13, for the Glee Club.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—Talks on drainage laws, surveying, dredging, till laying and tile making are to be given by Prof. E. R. Jones of the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin and by other practical men in several places within the next few weeks. An address for the farmers in Oconto will be given today. One will be given in Oshkosh tomorrow and another in Baraboo on Oct. 26.

Marvin Marx Lowenthal of Bradford, Pa., a student at the university was awarded the annual \$100 prize of the Wisconsin Menorah Society, given for the first time this year.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Norman Paine has been elected president of the undergraduate council at Chicago University. Effie Hewitt has been chosen secretary. The other active members of the council are Donald Breed, Howell Murray, Howard McLane, Earle Shilton, Louise Mick, John Baker and Kenneth Coute.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—All senior officers at Brown University except class president, were elected recently. The president will be chosen at a special election. Norman S. Taber of this city, Ira L. Letts of Meravia, N. Y., and J. K. Starkweather of Denver are candidates for president. The officers elected follow: Chairman class day committee, J. T. Wilson, Youngstown, O.; class secretary, Karl H. Koopman of this city; first vice-president, Oliver M. Kratz, Philadelphia; second vice-president, Walter H. Scell, Brockton, Mass.; treasurer, Alfred B. Lemon, Manchester, N. H.; members class day committee, J. T. Wilson, Daniel L. Mahoney, Newton; Herbert C. Banks, Fredonia, N. Y.; Horace R. Redington, Amherst, O.; and J. T. Walker, Jr., this city; president of class supper, Ira L. Letts; speakers, J. K. Starkweather and Daniel H. Kulp, Pittsford, N. Y.; poet, C. H. Philbrick, Providence; orator, Ira L. Letts; orator, Willie C. Wilbur, Buffalo; hymnist, J. T. Walker, Jr.; prophet, R. B. Crum; historian, H. F. Ostersee; statistician, P. H. Guild, this city.

A. L. Langley has been chosen leader of the university orchestra. Pierre Sautier, a freshman coming from Worcester, has been made organist at the Calvary Baptist church.

Robert Ives Gammell has been elected vice-chancellor of the university. The chancellor, Arnold B. Chace, is in Europe.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

EXETER, N. H.—College songs and cheers were practised this week at Phillips Exeter Academy where a mass meeting of the students was held.

The question "That an Exeter student should attend the chapel service on Sunday rather than some town church service" was debated recently before the Golden Rule Literary Society. The affirmative, which won the debate, was upheld by Robinson and Cleveland and the negative by Williams and Smith.

Sunday morning the Rev. William Wallace Penn Phillips, dean of the Harvard Divinity school, spoke at the chapel service. Next Sunday the Rev. F. S. Luther, president of Trinity College, will preach.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

PHILADELPHIA.—At the monthly meeting of the trustees of Pennsylvania University four emeritus professors were elected, the appointments of seven professors on the active faculty confirmed, and 14 fellowships and scholarships awarded.

Last Saturday afternoon Provost and Mrs. Edgar F. Smith held a reception in Weightman hall to the members of the faculty and their wives.

The offices of the General Alumni Society will be moved from the business district of the city to the university campus. The Camera Club has been reorganized, and new officers have been elected.

The Press Club will now have its headquarters in Alumni hall.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—A romantic drama in four acts, by Prof. Charleton Andrews, head of the English department at the State Normal school, will be presented in a few weeks at the new Little theater, Philadelphia.

This is the third production from Mr. Andrews' pen to be staged. The conservatory of music at the school presents Miss Katharine Fjelde in piano recital next Monday evening. Miss Fjelde has recently been called from Europe to assume charge of the piano department at the conservatory.

VERMONT ACADEMY

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt.—At a recent assembly of Vermont Academy students, the announcement was made of the reorganization of the Life, the school paper. From now on the board will consist of an editor-in-chief, two faculty members, and six of the student body. The editor-in-chief each year is the winner of the Life cup of the previous year. Clark W. Burgess of New York city thus becomes editor-in-chief for this year. The other members will be selected through competition this week.

GOV. FREAR TO BE REAPPOINTED

BEVERLY, Mass.—Believing that the reappointment of Gov. Walter F. Frear as Governor of Hawaii would be greatly in the interests of the island group itself and of the country at large, President Taft Thursday announced that as soon as Congress meets he will send to the Senate the nomination of Governor Frear to succeed himself. The announcement is made upon recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Fisher.

WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O.—The Society of American Indians which recently held its second annual conference on Ohio State University campus, has elected the following officers: President, Dr. Sherman Coolidge and national secretary, A. C. Parker, both reelected; first vice-president, Charles Dagenett; second vice-president, Mrs. Cornelius Aellogg. The secretary will receive a salary of \$2000 this year.

The following elections have been made among the three upper classes of the university: Seniors—president, Elson A. Weller; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Stillwell; secretary, Miss Marie McNamara; treasurer, Lee R. Campbell; sergeant-at-arms, H. G. Hunter; orator, George C. Snyder; poet, Harold F. Childs; historian, Miss Ruth Bryant; ivy orator, George C. Beery; pipe-of-peace orator, Ralph Minor; prophetess, Miss Esther Platt; memorial orator, not elected; student council, J. R. Geib, Charles Ross, Clyde Oakley, R. R. Shelton, Juniors—President, C. R. DeLong, vice-president, Miss Kathryn Lamb; secretary, Intz McCann; treasurer, O. P. Gephart; sergeant-at-arms, no candidate; student council, E. N. Yates, C. E. Wylie, R. A. Rounsoung. Forrest King of Cincinnati has been elected president of the Freshman class, but the class will organize at its next meeting. Freshmen representatives in the student council are Clarence M. Huffman, Stanley C. Galbraith and David Urmston.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Alpha Chi Omega at Syracuse University announces the following pledges: Ethel Esther Brooks, '14, Syracuse; Hilda Marie Liljestrand, '16, Pauling, N. Y.; Paola Ruth Schilly, '16, Syracuse; Agnes M. Allchin, '16, Alaska, Japan.

Hugh P. Baker, dean of the college of forestry and Prof. William L. Bray returned recently from the national conservation congress at Indianapolis. Dean Baker was chairman of the New York delegation and Professor Bray represented the university as a delegate.

At the college Equal Suffrage League meeting recently the following officers were elected: Belle K. Golden, '14, president, and Mildred L. Taylor, '13, secretary.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON, N. J.—Henry J. Hadfield of New York will give one of his Kipling recitals entitled "Kipling, the Man and Poet" this evening in the east room of McKosh hall at Princeton University.

The first annual report of the student bureau of self-help shows that as a result of the year's work the sum of \$17,500.33 passed directly into the students hands through the activity of the department. Although the men have not in all cases had enough money to be wholly comfortable, not one has been forced to leave college for financial reasons.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Kansas colleges and universities will decide at a meeting in Topeka Nov. 6 whether or not to revise entrance requirements to meet the changed curriculum of high schools.

A committee composed of S. E. Price, president of Ottawa University, Henry Thayer, president of Fairmount College, D. L. McEachron, dean of Washburn College, Supt. E. T. Fairchild, and Prof. Eugene Galloo of the University of Kansas, will investigate the question and will report to a session of representatives of each institution.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Two new buildings are to be added to the equipment of the college of agriculture at Cornell University. These are for the forestry and husbandry departments. Work on both of the structures is to begin at once.

John Ewing, of Ithaca, N. Y., has been elected president of the class of 1915. The vice-president is M. R. Riley, the recording secretary, A. L. Clark and the treasurer, J. M. Spauld.

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STRONG OFFENSE IS BEST DEFENSE SAY HARVARD COACHES

Motto to That Effect Is Posted in Dressing-Rooms of the Crimson Varsity Eleven

BIG IMPROVEMENT

Posters several feet square on which is printed in large black type, "A strong offense is the best defense," have been nailed to the walls of the dressing rooms where the Harvard varsity and second football teams daily prepare for the afternoon practice. Head Coach Haughton seems to have great confidence in this idea and has been working every day to strengthen the Harvard offense.

Daily scrimmages have been held during the past week and in every play this offensive work has been watched and each mistake has been noticed and corrected instantly, regardless of whether the offender is a seasoned veteran or a green candidate. The varsity coaches had begun to think that the second team was not good enough to give the varsity a hard practice and with this idea in view last Monday they divided the varsity squad into two teams, the players being so divided that the teams would be of equal strength. After an hour's hard scrimmage no score had been made and then the substitutes were given the ball. This lack of scoring shows that in spite of the new rules it is possible for two teams of equal strength to play a no-score tie game.

The Harvard team has shown marked improvement in the Saturday games each week and although the Williams team managed to score on the substitute backfield, this can hardly be taken away from the credit due the team for their work in the early part of the game. Williams had a stronger team than was expected but nevertheless the varsity managed to roll up a goodly score. This week Amherst will bring a strong team from the western part of the state, but the Harvard team expects to score at least 25 points and the coaches will be badly disappointed if they do not.

The same steady individual coaching has been in vogue this past week and the results of this constant attention cannot help being favorable to the team. Every possible hint to aid the offense has been called to the attention of the line men and unless some surprise is sprung Harvard will undoubtedly run up another large score.

The ends are showing decided improvement and under Coach Leary's direction several promising substitutes are being developed. Prominent among the men who are showing promise at this position is H. Frothingham, who played in the backfield of last season's freshman team. He has weight and speed and is fast developing into a player of varsity caliber. O'Brien looks like the logical choice for the running mate of Felton, but he will have to show all his former ability and also improve with the daily work or else he will be forced out by Frothingham or Weatherhead. Millholland and Hollister, two or last year's varsity squad, are still to be reckoned with. Felton is steadily improving and is beginning to handle forward passes as a varsity man should.

Hitchcock and Storer are still head and shoulders above their nearest competitors, but T. Frothingham, who played in the backfield on last season's varsity squad, is showing a decidedly improved game at tackle. The other possibility is Withington.

Parmenter has had a decided slump and will have his hands full for the next few days in defending his position against Wigglesworth who seems to improve with the advance of the season. Wigglesworth is young and is daily gaining in strength so that with this

YALE EXPECTS HARD GAME WITH WEST POINT TEAM

Coaches Have Been Devoting Much Time to Building Up the Defensive Power of the Eleven

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With by far the hardest game of the season to date confronting the Yale varsity eleven tomorrow when the Blue faces West Point, the coaches plan to devote today to signal drill and coaching in individual points. Realizing that West Point has a powerful offensive game, the coaches have been devoting much time to building up a strong defense in the hope of keeping the Cadets' score down.

The last hard practice was held Friday when the varsity and the scrubs went half an hour to a no score tie. It was an ideal day for the scrimmage.

Bomeiser was at the field, but it is now definitely known that he will be unable to play against the Army. It is believed that he will not be able to play at all until the Princeton game.

Several of the backs were given a rest. They were Philbin, Spalding and Flynn, who will start the game against West Point; Markle and Beckart, who have been playing in the scrimmages all the week, and of the line Warren and Talbot, who will undoubtedly start the game against the Army in the tackle positions.

The varsity that lined up was: Gajlauer and Avery, ends; Pendleton and H. P. Warren, tackles; Cooney and York, guards; Ketcham, center; Cornell, quarterback; Camp, left halfback; Baker, right halfback; Castles, fullback.

This team, weakened by the loss of so many varsity men, only once got within striking distance of the scrub goal line, and then Castles decided to try for a touchdown instead of making a goal from the field. The varsity line, however, held very well against the scrubs, whose nearest approach to the varsity goal came in the first part of the scrimmage, when the coaches gave them the ball on the varsity's 30-yard line, and told them to score.

There was much preliminary work beside the scrimmage. The backs, who were rested, spent the afternoon in kicking goals and punting. The coaches who were at the field outside the regular staff were George Ade, Corbin and Clarence Alcott.

SYRACUSE BUYS CORNELL BOATS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Syracuse has bought from the Cornell navy two eight oared racing shells to be used in restocking the Syracuse oarsmen, all of whose shells were destroyed on Onondaga lake about six weeks ago.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 5, San Francisco 4.
Los Angeles 6, Portland 0.
Vernon 11, Sacramento 5.

season's coaching he should become one of the premier line men in college football next season.

Pennock another youngster who played on last year's freshman team has at last made sure of his position at guard by his constant work and daily improvement. He above all others has shown the result of the individual attention he has received. At the beginning of the season he was simply used to fill in and now before the season is half over he has shown himself one of the best guards which Harvard has had in years and some of the scribes are advancing him as a possible candidate for Walter Camp's all-America team. At the other guard Driscoll is showing up well and while he is not a record breaking guard he manages to hold his own with any opponent with whom he is pitted.

The quarterback position is still the fight of the season, and no one man can be sure of the place. The coaches are dissatisfied with all the material at hand, and are constantly looking about for more men who have the experience and the speed necessary. Gardner is still at the head of the list, but only his two years' varsity experience is keeping him there. Fredley has been taken up from the second squad as has been expected. Bradley, who is also on the varsity squad as quarterback, is a good man in a mechanical way, as he passes flawlessly, but he seems to forget the correct play for the position in which he is placed, and has to be helped by his backfield.

Harvard has a superline backfield and it will take more than one mishap to destroy the perfect machine-like work of Wendell, Hardwick, Bradley and Brickley. Other good men are available, but these four are all worthy of mention among the best backs which college football has produced. Captain Wendell has shown no reversal of form as is so common with Harvard captains and is gaining through the line in the same manner which placed him among the best line plungers in the country in his sophomore year. The other three men are all from last year's freshman team and are improving under the daily corrections of the coaches. Hardwick is improving in his punting until Felton is pushed to the limit to keep pace with him. He also is showing remarkable form in open field running. Brickley showed his value to the team by the six points which he kicked into the score last Saturday. He also is one of the best defensive backs in college and it will be with difficulty that any gains are made around his side of the line. Bradley is the best back in college to open up holes for his mates and it is this strong offensive feature of his playing which is constantly calling him into use.

SOUTH AFRICAN RUGBY TEAM TOURING ENGLAND

Squad of 28 Players From Which to Draw — Likelihood of Great Success for Visitors—Dates for Four Test Matches—To Play Against French Team



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

THE "SPRINGBOKS"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The party of 28 rugby football players from South Africa have now started their tour of the United Kingdom, and everything points to the likelihood of the team achieving a success similar to that gained by the last Springbok side that visited this country six years ago.

In bringing over as many as 28 players the selectors will have wide choice for the team to do duty in the international matches. The teams for every match will be chosen by W. A. Miller, the captain, E. J. Dobbin, vice-captain, and M. Hommet, the manager.

The present team is expected to be quite as good as the 1906 combination, and, as regards the forward line, the captain, W. A. Miller, will lead a pack considerably superior to that under Paul Roos six years ago. Of the forwards, besides the captain, F. T. Morkel, who is well known for his place kicking, is one of the three survivors of the 1906 side. The other forwards will include A. S. Knight, considered by many to be the best forward in the Transvaal; Van Vuren and E. H. Shum, each weighing over 15 stone. S. N. Cronje, too, the old Oxford University player; W. H. Morkel and L. Louw are all fine players.

The remaining forwards are not so well known but are none the less a very promising lot. The halfbacks include Vice-Capt. E. J. Dobbin, one of whose shells were destroyed on Onondaga lake about six weeks ago.

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES MADE BY PRESIDENT FOGEL

NEW YORK.—At a special meeting of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday, President T. J. Lynch demanded an investigation of remarks purported to have been made by Horace Fogel, president of the Philadelphia club, impugning the integrity of himself and the umpires in games played with the Giants.

Secretary J. A. Heydler was instructed to formulate charges against Mr. Fogel on the statements made by President Lynch and to serve them on Mr. Fogel within five days. Mr. Fogel was instructed to make written reply to these charges within five days from the time of their service upon him and formal trial will be held in this city on Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Other charges against Mr. Fogel were made by William F. Brennan, one of the league umpires, and these will go along with the Lynch charges. Both President Lynch and Mr. Fogel were present at Thursday's meeting and Umpires William F. Brennan, Charles E. Rigler, William Klem and Al Orth were at the hotel, but were not called in to the meeting.

The New York club was represented by John Whalen and C. L. Sullivan; Brooklyn by Pres. Charles H. Ebbetts, who also held the proxy of Charles W. Murphy of Chicago; Cincinnati by Pres. August Hermann, who held the proxy of Barney Dreyfus of Pittsburgh; Boston, by J. E. Gaffney; St. Louis, by L. O. Hocken, and Philadelphia by Mr. Fogel.

BRUSH WANTS ALL THE MONEY

NEW YORK.—An unexpected sequel to the world's series and the meeting of the National League magnates here Thursday developed today when it was learned that John T. Brush, owner of the New York club, is balking on paying 25 per cent of the club's share in the series receipts to the National league. Mr. Dreyfus proposed legislation last winter providing that the club winning the pennant and participating in the world's series turn one-fourth of its share in the receipts into the league coffers. Brush now contends that the Dreyfus rule was passed illegally, and has forced the appointment of an arbitration committee to consider the case and report in December. Brush's share is \$147,088.85, and he objects strenuously to handing over \$36,722.21 to the league.

CAREY BUYS ZELLER'S STOCK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Manager J. A. Zeller of the Springfield Baseball Club of the Connecticut League sold out his holdings in the club to his partner, W. E. Carey, Thursday. Mr. Carey has been half owner and business manager since he and Zeller bought the franchise in the spring of 1909.

in the team it is possibly in this department. J. H. Immanuel and F. P. Luyt, both from the western provinces, and J. D. McCulloch are reliable, though perhaps not brilliant. Luyt has already represented South Africa.

Of the three quarters, R. Luyt is generally considered one of the finest centers in South Africa since Krige of the 1906 team gave such a fine exhibition. J. Stegman and O. Van der Hoff of the Transvaal, should be well, especially the latter, who is a giant for a player in the position of wing three quarter. J. Morkel, E. E. McHardy, M. Wrentmore and W. Krige will be the other three quarters from which to choose.

The backs are Gerald Morkel and J. J. McIntyre. The former without being as brilliant as Marsburg of the 1906 team, is safer and can kick and tackle well. McIntyre is a good substitute. Only three of the present team have been in England before, and only seven of the 28 players represented South Africa against the last British touring team.

The four test matches will be as follows: Nov. 23, v. Scotland at Edinburgh; Nov. 30, v. Ireland at Dublin; Dec. 14, v. Wales at Cardiff; Jan. 4, 1913, v. England at Twickenham. Also a match v. France will be played at Bordeaux on Jan. 11 next, after the tour is completed.

WASHBURN WINS HARVARD TENNIS

Harvard's tennis title in singles went to W. M. Washburn '15 of New York for the present year as he won the final match of the tournament from J. J. Armstrong '14 Thursday afternoon on Soldiers field by a score of 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Washburn, who was a member of the freshman team last year, has played consistently throughout the tournament, winning his matches with little difficulty. He played in excellent form yesterday, placing his drives well.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The members of the Boston American champions received their checks for the world's series games this morning.

Marsans, centerfielder on the Cincinnati National League team was presented a gold medal by the Havana city council yesterday.

Manager Mack of the Athletics says that the greatest share of winning the 1912 world's championship should be given to Manager Stahl.

The New York Nationals received their checks for their shares of the world's series money yesterday. They also received five extra days' salary.

The national commission has decided to pay Umpires O'Loughlin, Evans, Klem and Rigler \$1000 each for their work in the world's series. They well deserve the money.

President McAleer's apology to the Royal Rooters for the unfortunate misunderstanding regarding tickets should close the incident with good feeling on both sides.

President and Treasurer James E. Gaffney of the Boston Nationals and his new manager, George Stallings, are expected at the club headquarters early next week. Mr. Stallings will take hold of the team at once.

The Boston players presented silver loving cups to President McAleer, Vice-President Taylor and Manager Stahl in token of the fine treatment they had received during the year. The names of the players were engraved on each cup.

That was a most sportsmanlike act on the part of the Boston American players when they sent an inscribed diamond fob to Pitcher Cicotte of the Chicago Americans. Cicotte was a member of the Boston team until the middle of the summer when he was sold to Chicago, thus losing his chance to compete in the world's series.

GOLFERS COMPETING IN SECOND ROUND OF COUNTRY CLUB PLAY

First Round Matches Are Won Rather Easily With Amory-Lockwood Match Most Interesting

ARE TWO DEFAULTS

FIRST ROUND MATCH PLAY
Briece S. Evans, Belmont, defeated L. A. Frothingham, Country Club, 6 and 4.
A. G. Lockwood, Belmont, defeated C. M. Amory, Country Club, 1 up.
E. W. Brown, Meadowbrook, defeated C. T. Crocker, Country Club, by default.
J. N. Manning, Brae Burn, defeated C. T. McMurray, Alpine, by default.
C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, defeated C. L. Becker, Woodland, 3 and 1.
P. H. Hoyt, Woodland, defeated F. C. Hood, Country Club, 5 and 4.
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, defeated H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 4 and 2.

Some exceptionally good golf is expected this afternoon when the second round of match play in the fall tournament of the Brookline Country Club is contested at Clyde park. The drawings bring together B. S. Evans of Belmont and A. G. Lockwood of the same club; F. H. Hoyt, Woodland, and J. N. Manning, Brae Burn; C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, and R. W. Brown, Meadowbrook, and J. B. Hyland, Vesper, and V. S. Lawrence, Woodland.

The first round this morning produced few exciting incidents. Most of the matches were won rather easily and two defaults tended to lessen the competition. Briece S. Evans of Belmont, had no difficulty in winning his match from former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham by 6 and 4. That the margin was as large as this was due to the fine playing of Evans who turned in a medal card of 79 as follows:

Evans, out.....5 4 4 5 5 4 3 4 29

The Lockwood-Amory match was one of the most interesting. Lockwood won by 1 up, but not without a struggle. He was downie 2 at the sixteenth hole. Amory was on the green of the seventeenth in 2 and Lockwood in 3. Amory's approach putt was within 4 feet of the hole while Lockwood was 6 feet away. The latter's putt stayed on the rim of the cup and Amory won making it 1 up. The next hole was halved.

Two matches were defaulted. C. T. Crocker of the Country failed to put in an appearance and was defaulted to R. W. Brown of Meadowbrook. C. T. McMurray of Alpine was the other defaultee, J. N. Manning of Brae Burn being given the match.

C. W. Bass of Portsmouth showed some very good golf during the first nine holes of his match with C. L. Becker of Woodland, but the last nine were not as good although he won out 3 and 1.

J. B. Hyland of Vesper defeated R. M. Purves of Woodland, 3 and 1. Hyland gave a very difficult exhibition of golf. Some of his playing was very good, while at times he showed up poorly.

F. H. Hoyt had the easiest time defeating F. C. Hood of The Country. He won, 5 and 4, and was never pressed by his opponent.

F. H. Hoyt of Woodland led the qualifying round Thursday with a card that was several shots over his real playing ability, an 84. He lost strokes at the seventh and thirteenth, at the former because he played his approach shot over the green and down a bank and at the latter because his second hit the top of the trap and rolled into the bottom of the pit and sank in a hollow of stones, where he was forced to waste a stroke.

Play continued so late that President Herbert Jaques of the M. G. A. stood on the last green with two lanterns to give the incoming players direction. The leading cards turned in by the 92 participants were:

Player and club	O	H	T
F. H. Hoyt, Woodland.....	43	41	84
R. W. Brown, Belmont.....	43	42	85
H. W. Stuckles, Brae Burn.....	47	39	86
C. W. Bass, Portsmouth.....	44	43	87
C. M. Amory, The Country.....	46	41	87
J. N. Manning, Brae Burn.....	41	48	89
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland.....	42	46	88
A. G. Lockwood, Belmont.....	45	43	88
C. L. Becker, Woodland.....	46	42	88
J. B. Hyland, Vesper.....	42	47	89
W. M. Purves, The Country.....	44	45	89
R. M. Purves, Woodland.....	48	41	89
E. W. Small, Belmont.....	49	42	91
H. P. Farrington, Woodland.....	47	44	91
A. Frothingham, The Country.....	45	46	91
F. C. Hood, The Country.....	45	46	91
C. T. Crocker, The Country.....	48	43	91
B. S. Evans, Belmont.....	50	41	91
C. T. McMurray, Alpine.....	50	41	91

*Withdrew from match play.

TO ELECT CAPTAIN AT TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College football players are to meet late this afternoon to elect a permanent captain for the eleven. The team was given a long secret practice Thursday on the oval for the purpose of working out several new plays which Coach Whalen has planned for the Bowdoin game tomorrow. During the short scrimmage these plays seemed to work very well, for two of the three touchdowns were by the varsity were scored by Wilson on these plays. The other touchdown was made by Adams after a series of line bucks.

TUFTS RUNNERS AT ORONO

ORONO, Me.—The Tufts cross-country team of five men and manager Lewis E. Sterling '13 arrived here this morning from Medford for tomorrow's run against the University of Maine athletes. The Tufts men jogged over the course this morning. The men are: Capt. Ralph W. Atwater '13, C. D. Prescott '14, R. S. Swan '15, L. T. Katz '14, and E. R. Fox '15.

BAY STATE YACHT ASSOCIATION TO DRAW UP RULES

Committee Appointed to Try to Devise Way to Prevent Blanketing of Yacht to Help Another

The fall meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts was held Thursday night at Youngs hotel, with Vice-President Brian S. Permar in the chair.

Resolutions were adopted that it was the sense of the meeting that the association favored any rules passed by the Atlantic Coast Conference, held at New York last week, which tended toward fair measurement of boats and universal rules. Action on rules could not take place until the annual winter meeting.

Much discussion was caused over the lack of a rule that will disqualify any boat which, instead of trying to win a race, merely tries to cover one in order to allow another boat to win. This led to a motion by C. K. Small of the Mosquito Fleet Y. C. that three delegates be appointed to see if a rule can be drawn up to prevent interference of boats in a race, and to present their conclusions to the next meeting of the association.

On the committee were appointed R. C. Boudry of the Winthrop Y. C., Commodore I. M. Whittemore of the Quincy Y. C. and Commodore W. L. Barnard of the Hingham Y. C. Such a case was brought to the attention of the executive committee of the association recently, according to delegates, and they were unable to act because of lack of power.

MATTICK WINS FOR CALLAHAN'S MEN

CHICAGO.—Mattick of the American league team kept his club in the running for the city championship by getting a triple with the bases full in the ninth inning. When he scored a moment later or an out he brought defeat to the local National leaguers by a score of 8 to 5. The spectacular finish was in keeping with the rest of the game. Zimmerman's hitting was responsible for four of the National's tallies. His sacrifice fly scored Miller in the first, his home run brought himself and Tinker across the plate in the fourth, and his double came in the eighth after Miller's triple had sent Goode home.

For the White Sox a wild pitch, followed by Schalk's single, sent Horton across the plate in the second. Then in the sixth Collins and Weaver each hit a home run, Beaton having doubled between these exploits.

The ninth inning started with the National leaguers leading, but Richie was wild and two passes and a hit filled the bases. Lavender went in without warming up, and Mattick's hit followed. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Americans	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	—	8	13	0
Nationals	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	—	5	8	0	0

Batteries: Lange, Walsh and Schalk; Cheney, Richie, Lavender and Archer. Umpires, Owens and Connolly.

WAKEFIELD HAS ELEVEN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—For the first time in several years, since the high school dropped the game, this town is to have an amateur football eleven. It has been organized in the Y. M. C. A. and will open the season on the park tomorrow with Lawrence Y. M. C. A. Games with the Lynn General Electric Company School for Oct. 26 and with Chelsea Y. M. C. A. for Nov. 2 are scheduled and others will be booked. John Sonderman, physical director, will be captain and coach and play right half back. He was formerly a back on the varsity eleven of Bethany College.

OFF FOR CAMBRIDGE TODAY

AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst team will have no workout today, as the light practice Thursday was the last before the Harvard game. McGay tried some drop and placement kicks, Proudfoot and Moore were back and Connelly took his place at halfback again. Gutterer will not be able to play against Harvard. A squad of 21 men will leave for Cambridge today.

HARVARD 1916 TRACK MEET

Harvard's freshman fall track meet takes place in the Stadium this afternoon. All the regular events except the one-mile run and the pole vault are on the program. About 50 entries have been made. This meet offers the first opportunity for the coach to get some idea of the material available for this year's freshman team.

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WHAT IF NO PRESIDENT IS ELECTED? IS DISCUSSED BY EXPERT IN LAW

Former Attorney-General of Massachusetts Shows Seriousness of Deadlock over President and Vice-President

CONDITIONS UNIQUE

By ALBERT E. PILLSBURY
(Former Massachusetts attorney-general)

AFTER the makeshift electoral commission of 1877 had cast the disputed presidency in favor of Hayes, an eminent scholar and publicist, referring to the fact that the constitution makes no provision in certain contingencies for succession to the presidency, said: "The methods of the presidential election and succession are now the only points in the constitution which can seriously threaten the perpetuity of the Union; in them, if anywhere, lie concealed the germs of disintegration and destruction."

Events are impending which may again put a serious strain upon this historical weakest point in our frame of government. Various writers in the public press have called attention to the position of the political parties in the two houses of Congress, especially in the House of Representatives in view of the fact that if neither of the three presidential candidates secures a majority of all the electoral votes, the election of a President will devolve upon the House, and of a Vice-President upon the Senate. But none of them, so far as I have observed, has traced or perceived all the consequences which may follow from the present situation, without precedent in our political history, nor disclosed the most dramatic and disturbing of its features. There can be no question but that it contains the seeds of possible mischief, and it ought to be fully understood, especially by Congress, which alone has power to deal with it, while actual danger is yet afar off.

Emergency Provision

By the electoral count act of Feb. 3, 1887, 24 states at large 373, the electors are required to cast their votes on the second Monday of January following the election, and the two houses of Congress are required to meet and count the electoral votes on the second Wednesday in February thereafter. If it appears that neither candidate for President has received a majority of all the electoral votes, Amendment XII of the constitution, which arose out of the Jefferson-Burr episode of 1801 and was substituted for the original electoral scheme of article II, section I, requires the House of Representatives to "choose immediately, by ballot, a President." If the same failure of choice of Vice-President by the electors appears, the amendment prescribes that "the Senate shall choose the Vice-President," though without the injunction that it shall be done "immediately." The person so chosen by the House, if any, is President of the United States as completely as though chosen by the electors. In default of an election of President, the person chosen Vice-President by the Senate, if any, "shall act as President," as in the case of any vacancy otherwise occurring.

It is now familiar that in electing a President the House of Representatives votes by states, each state delegation having one vote, the choice being restricted to the three candidates having the highest number of electoral votes, and a majority of all the states being necessary to a choice. Different and conflicting statements have been made of the party alignment of both the House and the Senate. In what is perhaps the most elaborate discussion of the subject, by the editor of the North American Review in the September number, it is assumed that the delegations of Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico and Rhode Island are evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, so that they might be unable to vote, and that of the remaining 44 states, 22 delegations are Republican and 22 are Democratic. According to late information which ought to be authoritative, this classification is correct. It is, therefore, quite within the range of possibility, however unlikely it may be to occur, that neither candidate will be able to secure the votes of the necessary 25 states, and that the House of Representatives will fail to make choice of a President if that duty devolves upon it.

As to Vice-President

If neither presidential candidate secures a majority of the electoral votes, it is probable that each candidate for the vice-presidency also will be left without a majority, whereupon the Senate is to elect a Vice-President. But here the senators vote by the head, their choice being restricted to the two candidates having the highest number of electoral votes. The votes of 49 senators, being a majority of the whole Senate, are necessary to a choice. The political classification of the Senate is sufficiently uncertain to make the result in that body at least a subject of interesting speculation. It is understood that there are nominally 50 Republicans and 44 Democrats, with two present vacancies, in Illinois and Colorado respectively, which may be filled early in the ensuing year by the incoming legislatures of these states. The group of so-called insurgent senators, who may or may not act with those of the "old guard," is reckoned to embrace Senators Borah, Bourne, Clapp, Dixon, Flanders and Works. It is yet too early to know certainly whether both of the two senators to be

Notice is served in language too clear to be misunderstood by Albert E. Pillsbury, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, in an article in the Independent, of the need of provision against a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice-President, through failure to elect. In this article, entitled "What if No President Is Elected?" Mr. Pillsbury points out how, in case of no choice by the people this fall, the unusual makeup of both the House and the Senate might result in a deadlock for each office, and that in such event no existing law names any official or other individual on whom the executive functions shall devolve. This, he insists, is the fact, common impression to the contrary notwithstanding. He traces a possible way out of such a perplexing situation, however, through a constitutional provision giving sweeping powers to Congress in case of emergency.

elector will be Republicans, or whether one or both will fall into the insurgent group. It is, therefore, not certain that the Senate can make, at least without some difficulty, a choice of Vice-President, especially in the unlikely but not impossible event that the choice may have to be made by the votes of Republican senators, between Marshall and Johnson.

At this point appears the most remarkable feature of the situation. In the public discussion of this subject it seems, so far as I have observed, to be universally assumed that in event of the failure of the House to elect a President and of the Senate to elect a Vice-President, the presidential succession act of Jan. 19, 1887, 24 states at large 1, comes into operation, and that the secretary of state, or if there be none, the secretary of war, and so down through the first seven cabinet officers in the order of their historical creation, would succeed as acting President to the powers of that office. This is a mistaken assumption. This act provides for the succession to the powers of the presidency only "in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President." The event which we are contemplating is neither removal, death, resignation nor inability, but a vacancy by failure to elect. The term of office of the President and Vice-President is limited by the constitution to four years, and runs from the fourth day of March, in virtue of the fact that the Congress of the old confederacy fixed that day for the first inauguration of President Washington, whereupon it was adopted into the law of 1792, which is still in force (revised statutes U. S., section 152), as the beginning of the term. It follows from the statutory beginning of the term at the fourth day of March, and the constitutional limitation of it to four years, that neither President nor Vice-President can hold over or exercise any of the powers of his office after that day.

Vacancy Seems Possible

Accordingly, the actual situation is that in default of a choice of President at the polls and of an election of President by the House or of Vice-President by the Senate, each office will become vacant on the fourth day of March, and no clause of the constitution nor any existing federal statute provides for the filling of either office. The executive power of the United States, except such minor parts of it as particular statutes have conferred upon the heads of departments or other administrative officers, is suspended and adrift, without any law providing for its exercise or for the choice of a person to exercise it.

The succession act of 1886 repealed the clauses of the act of 1792, which provided for the calling of a new election in such an event (revised statutes U. S., sections 147-150), prescribing that the cabinet officer succeeding to the powers of the presidency, if Congress is not then in session, shall summon it to meet on 20 days' notice, leaving the situation to be dealt with by that body as best it may within such constitutional powers as it may have for the purpose. But as this act does not come into operation upon a vacancy by failure of election, there is no existing law for calling a new election or for summoning Congress to provide for an election.

It cannot be denied that this conjunction of events, though doubtless so remote as to be beyond the bounds of probability, would be highly interesting if it should actually occur. It is reasonable to believe, indeed in view of what we have lately seen and heard of the third term claimant it would be difficult to believe anything else, that if and whenever it should occur he will be crying aloud that he has been cheated of the election, and that a large number of people will believe him. It needs the addition of but one element to set the stage and furnish all the paraphernalia of a revolution, and that element is supplied by the circumstance that Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, the original creation and bosom companion of Theodore Roosevelt, a man of whose personal characteristics the public knows but little, is in command of the army.

We are accustomed to thing that rev-

Declares Such a Situation Remote Possibility as Outcome of Campaign, Quotes Law, Emphasizes Need of Law

CONGRESS BLAMED

olutions are made of blood and gunpowder. It is not so. The thing may be done, and has been done, without the firing of a shot. A revolution around the corner, as it were, while the people are not looking, might be regarded as impossible but for the fact that there are just such events in recorded history. We have long been in the habit of regarding ourselves as exempt from the calamities that afflict and sometimes destroy other nations. This is only the delusion of ignorance. What has happened to others may, under similar conditions, happen to us.

Difficulties Improbable

I do not think, however, that there is any occasion for excitement or the burning of red fire. There are several reasons for this conclusion. First, failure of election of a President, both at the polls and by the House of Representatives, is highly improbable. In the most unfavorable view, a change of position by less than half a dozen representatives, perhaps by two or three, would enable the House to "make an election." Still more unlikely does it appear that the Senate would fail to make choice of a Vice-President. Neither is there at present any substantial reason for believing that the commander of the army would lend himself to an attempt to seize the presidency by force, nor that our army could be made the instrument of so desperate an enterprise. Finally, and of most importance, there is in my opinion a constitutional way out of such a difficulty, which may be and ought to be perfected in advance of the event.

The specific grants of particular powers to Congress, in section 8 of article I of the constitution, are supplemented in the same section by a general power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Omitting the words which are immaterial to the present purpose, this clause may properly be read as an express grant of authority to Congress "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this constitution in any officer of the United States." The event against which it is necessary to provide is the suspension of the powers of the President, through failure to choose at the proper time any person who may lawfully exercise them and through lack of any standing law authorizing their exercise by any person. This is plainly a case for the making of a necessary and proper law for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution in the President, which seems to be directly authorized by that clause of section 8 above quoted.

It is, so far as I know, unaccounted for and unaccountable that provision was not made in the succession act of 1880 against an emergency of this character, and others which might lead to the same result of putting the presidency in limbo. The actual purpose of that act seems to have been principally if not wholly partisan, though perhaps not more in the interest of one party than of another. The act of 1792, in force in 1880 as section 146 of the revised statutes, enacted under the authority of section I of article II of the constitution, which declares that "the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President," prescribed that in such event the president of the Senate, or if none, the speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected. It was deemed anomalous and objectionable that the powers of the presidency should pass, in the middle of a presidential term, to an officer who may be and often has been of the political party opposed to the President, thus changing the political character of the administration without any action of the people. The succession act of 1886 removed this objection by repealing the succession of the president of the Senate and speaker of the House and substituting succession by the cabinet officers, and it accomplished nothing else.

Public attention has been sharply called on more than one occasion to this dangerous gap in the fundamental law, especially in the election of 1891, which exposed the weakness and led to the abolition of the original electoral scheme of the constitution, again in connection with the election of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives in 1824, and in the Hayes-Tilden controversy of 1876. The hand-to-mouth policy of our national Legislature in providing for the day only what is sufficient unto the evil thereof, leaving this menace perpetually overhanging the government, has been the subject of severe and deserved criticism by political and historical writers at home and abroad, and goes far to justify the opinion that the American Congress, in view of the vast scope and magnitude of the interests which it has in charge, its manifold sins of omission no less than of commission, and its general incapacity to rise to the level of statesmanship on the most important occasions, is the most incompetent legislative body in the world.

MAY APPEAL STATE METHODS OF TAXATION

That the method by which Massachusetts shall tax foreign corporations will soon come before the United States supreme court for decision was the opinion expressed today by William D. T. Trefry, state tax commissioner, in commenting on the suit of the Pullman palace car company against the state of California, which is now being tried.

"The right of a state to impose a tax upon such a foreign corporation for the privilege of doing business in the state is not disputed, but the basis upon which that taxation shall be imposed has been made the subject of many suits, and must be finally decided by the supreme court of the United States," said Mr. Trefry.

"Massachusetts already has passed through that phase of legal experience involving the right of a state to tax foreign corporations now being undergone by California and together with Kansas is leading the other states of the Union on the road to the solution of this important question."

The suit which has just been entered upon on the Pacific coast and which will determine the legality of the tax law of California is that of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the state. The state has been taxing the company upon the basis of a percentage of the national business of the company. The company claims that as it does not have its headquarters in California it should be taxed only upon the basis of the amount of business which accumulates to it in that state and proposes the mileage basis. Its claims against the state amount to \$19,000,000, which it seeks to recover.

"Limitation of the rights of a state to impose taxes upon outside companies whose business has entered their boundaries, so that the amount received is determined by the amount of national business, is one of the most important questions to be settled in this country," said Mr. Trefry.

"In the case of railroads and car com-

panies the basis of the amount of trackage in the state has been urged, in the case of telephone and telegraph companies the mileage of wires. The state laws all differ in this at the present time and presumably each state law must be threshed out in its respective state court and then go to Washington.

"The Massachusetts law has already been attacked four times, several years ago by the Electric Storage Battery Company, and more recently by the Baltic Mining Company, the S. S. White Dental Company and the Keystone Watchcase Company. In each of these suits, the state law was upheld by the Massachusetts supreme court. The Storage Battery people dropped their case, but I understand that one or more of the other cases are on their way to Washington.

"Our Massachusetts law can hardly be considered an onerous one by the foreign corporations doing business within our boundaries. We tax them one fifth of 1 per cent of the par values of their authorized capital stock, and this sum received by the state is not to exceed \$2000. This taxation is at the rate of \$200 a million, so that the limit of stock that we can collect on is \$10,000,000, not a large amount for a corporation doing an interstate business.

"The federal government already taxes all these corporations upon the basis of their national business, and it is claimed that for a state to do so as well is assuming the rights and privileges of the federal government and is in conflict with the interstate commerce laws.

"Two years ago the Pullman company and the Western Union Telegraph Company attacked the state law of Kansas. It was upheld by the state court and must be decided in Washington. Now the Pullman company is doing the same thing in California, and after many suits and appeals the question will be finally decided for all the states in the Union."

JOHN BARRETT SAYS OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT BOSTON'S PORTAL

Boston was urged, as it has been before, by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, to get ready for the opening of the Pan-American canal in a speech made by him before the members of the Boston City Club Thursday night.

"The opening of the canal will be the beginning of a new era in the backward parts of South America," said Mr. Barrett. "The development of the 20 countries to the south of us has an important bearing on the cost of living. I predict that we shall soon depend on them for much of our meats and agricultural supplies. We are facing a great Pan-American era as soon as the canal opens and I hope Boston will make the same efforts as the other ports.

"If Boston put half as much courage into studying conditions in South America as it has used in winning the baseball championship of the world, this city could be the commercial champion of the universe. The future of this country depends upon getting ready for the Panama canal and the Latin-American countries through and beyond it.

"Today our trade there is growing faster than that of any other nation. Our shipping conditions in the south are 200 per cent better than they were 10 years ago. There ought to be a fleet of freighters running from Boston to points in South America and Boston business men ought to take a trip south instead of going to Europe.

"South Americans are not backward. They had a university in Argentina with 100 students before John Harvard or Elihu Yale was ever heard of. The best newspaper plants in the world are located in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. No opera house in the United States is as good as the one in the former city, which has also schools and a legal bureau from which we might well learn a lesson.

"The western coast of the lower part of that continent is the best for us and the one which will be made more accessible by the canal. On the South American plateaus a white man can live in comfort and anything which grows in any part of the world will flourish there.

"Evolution has taken the place of revolution in the vocabulary of South Americans and in the United States the cry should be 'Go South, Young Man,' instead of 'Go West.'

"The revolution in Mexico," Mr. Barrett said, "is simply an evolution. Previous to this revolution Mexico had 30 years of splendid peace and prosperity. That evolution has only been on two or 2½ years. From 1861 to 1865 we had the greatest evolution of modern times.

"Mexico is just as much entitled to her independence and sovereignty as the United States.

"It is their problem, not ours. If we forcibly intervene, if we cross the border with armed force, we will destroy in one week all that has been accomplished in 100 years. We will destroy in one year more lives than would be lost in revolutions in 100 years.

"It is a mistake to think of Central America as a land of revolutions; peace is near for all Latin America. Expressions of that opinion made thoughtlessly here have cut the South American to the quick.

Preceding the address of the evening, there was a largely attended dinner.

There were brief addresses by Joseph

NAVAL BASES ARE CLOSED TO ALIENS

WASHINGTON.—To protect military secrets of the United States, it was said, President Taft has issued an executive order forbidding foreign vessels to enter the following ports without the special authority of the navy department:

Tortugas, Fla.; Great harbor, Culebra; Guantanamo, Cuba; Pearl harbor, Hawaii; Guam and Sebig bay, Philippine islands.

These ports are American naval bases. The order declared that they were not sub-ports of entry, and should not be made such.

PROPOSES CUTS IN CITY SALARIES

NEW YORK.—Increases of salaries amounting to \$6,000,000 for city employees, as recommended in the 1913 budget, will be held up if a report made on Thursday by the committee selected by the board of estimate to standardize salaries and grades is accepted. The report asks that until all classes of service in the city administration have been standardized, action on city salary increases be deferred if possible.

EBEN S. DRAPER TO PRESIDE

Former Gov. Eben S. Draper is scheduled to preside at a Republican rally to be held in Tremont Temple Saturday evening. Former Congressman J. Adam Bede of Wisconsin, Joseph Walker, Republican candidate for Governor, and Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce are announced as the leading speakers.

TO PAY CASH FOR COURTHOUSE

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—It is the plan of the present county commissioners of Walla Walla county to construct a new courthouse in this city within the next two years, and if the plans carry they will break the financial records in the history of the state by paying spot cash for the structure.

MR. CLAPP TO SPEAK ON PORT

Edwin J. Clapp, special traffic commissioner for the directors of the port of Boston, is to speak on "The Port of Boston and Its Development," before the members of the Wellesley Club Monday evening when the club holds its dinner and twenty-third annual meeting at the Hotel Brunswick.

MR. UNDERWOOD TO BE A SPEAKER

NEW YORK.—Representative Oscar W. Underwood, recent candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, will speak from the same platform with Governor Wilson at Carnegie Hall, New York, Saturday night. The arrangement was announced Thursday by Chairman McCombs.

WOMEN'S UNION TOLD TO ACT

NEW YORK.—Despatches from London to the New York Sun say that the Women's Social and Political Union was told at Albert Hall Thursday night by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst that defiance of law and attacks on property would be continued.

A. Conry, of the port directors, who presided; George P. Morris, Arthur P. Cushing, who is consul of Panama and Bolivia; S. W. Reynolds; Pres. L. C. Newhall of the Boston Architectural Club; J. M. Head, H. Staples Potter; Charles Logue and Lyon Boyd Porter.

Mr. Barrett will be one of the chief speakers before the Greater Baltimore committee at its dinner to be given in the Emerson hotel at Baltimore tonight. His subject will be: "The Panama Canal and Panama Trade—What It Means to Baltimore."

Total assets Old Colony Trust Co. (Oct. 18, 1912),	\$97,000,000
Total assets other Boston Trust Cos. (Sept. 4, 1912),	\$170,000,000
Combined assets all Boston Trust Cos.	\$267,000,000

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WOONSOCKET MAN HEAD OF LIGHT ASSOCIATION

Arthur F. Townsend of Woonsocket, R. I., was elected president of the New England section of the National Electric Light Association at the final session of its convention Thursday in Paul Revere hall. The other officers are: Vice-president, Clarence C. Wells, Middletown Springs, Vt.; treasurer, Robert M. Rollins, Worcester, and for the executive committee, Harry B. Ivers, Portland, Me.; Levin J. Chase, Concord, N. H.; Arthur B. Marsden, Middlebury, Vt.; Louis D. Gibbs, Boston; B. H. Gardner, Waterbury, Conn.; Edwin A. Barrows, Providence, R. I. Miss Olive A. Bursiel of Boston was re-elected secretary.

Some 300 members of the association were present at the closing banquet in the Copley-Plaza last night. J. S. Whitaker, retiring president of the association, was toastmaster, and among the speakers were Levin J. Chase of Concord, N. H.; F. W. Tait of Dayton, O., national president; F. C. Martin, national secretary, and H. C. Cross, national treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS ELECT

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. H. Southgate of Durham, N. C., was re-elected president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, which closed its convention here Thursday. Other officers elected are:

Edward S. Cowles, Connecticut, D. D. Kiernan, New York, F. S. Lumpkin, Georgia, A. W. Mills, Arkansas, W. A. Eldridge, Michigan, J. N. Manson, Wisconsin, Paul B. Layford, Colorado, W. H. Fory, Indiana, vice-presidents; Henry H. Putnam, Massachusetts, secretary-treasurer; G. F. Hildebrith, Illinois, chairman of the executive committee.

MAYOR UNDER ARREST

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and six other Socialists were arrested Thursday afternoon outside the Little Falls police station after a tumult had followed attempts by the mayor and his wife and others to address strikers' meetings in the streets. Mayor Lunn decided he would not furnish \$1000 bail and went with the others to Herkimer county jail.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

WORCESTER, Mass.—Registration at Worcester Polytechnic Institute for the year, though not complete, shows an increased enrollment over any other year. The list includes: Freshmen, 189; sophomores, 148; juniors, 103; seniors, 99; graduate students, 10; a total of 538. Last year's total was 525.

Ansel St. John has been added to the faculty as assistant professor in physics.

INCREASES POTTERS PAY

NEWARK, N. J.—Effective on Nov. 1 a new pottery wage scale agreement was signed recently, providing an increase on most lines of piecework that will average nearly 5 per cent on the entire piecework scale and will affect 20,000 workers in New Jersey and Maryland, and about 5000 more in the Ohio valley district.

NEW YORK EXERCISES END AMERICAN TOUR OF WORLD DELEGATES

NEW YORK.—After a day of sight-seeing the majority of the international commercial representatives went to the Hippodrome Thursday night to witness a performance of "Under Many Flags." Many delegates have joined the party in this city who did not go to all of the other cities, having left at this or that point to attend to some important business.

Today, in order to see the East river bridges, the Battery, Governor's island the forts, Staten Island shore, New York upper bay, Statue of Liberty, the delegates boarded the steamer Hudson at Recreation pier. At 1 o'clock, escorted by the reception committee, the visitors will be taken to the Chamber of Commerce where a luncheon will be served.

John Claffin, president of the Chamber of Commerce, will welcome the delegates. Closing exercises to express New York's appreciation of the delegates' visit and to convey to them messages of international good will, on conclusion of their American tour, are held in the building of the United Engineering Societies following the luncheon today. Addresses include speeches by Mayor Gaynor and representatives of the various city organizations and responses given by the representatives of the visiting delegations.

The delegates will later visit the financial district and city hall.

President Canon Legrand, and Emil Jottrand, with the various commercial representatives, will give a farewell dinner of appreciation for the American cities which they visited on their tour, in Hotel Astor, tonight. The Boston Chamber of Commerce officials, who have accompanied the delegates on the tour will be the honor guests.

HARVARD VEREIN SELECTS PLAYS

Harvard Deutscher Verein has chosen the two plays to be given in its annual production this year. They are "Peter Squentz," of moderate length by Griphus, and "Ein Fahrreder Schueler im Paradies," a short farce by Hans Sachs. They will be given in Jordan Hall on Dec. 13 and in Brattle Hall Dec. 16.

The Verein will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, at which parts will be assigned.

The Verein has decided to hold a reception in honor of Professor Eucken in the trophy room of the Union on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

CARPENTERS VOTE NOT TO AFFILIATE

Greater Boston Carpenters district council last night voted not to reaffiliate with the Boston A. F. of L. building trades department.

The Automobile Page

of the Monitor tomorrow will carry two very interesting articles to the motorist: "Increasing Use of Left Hand Steering Gear and Control"; Puncture Repairs Must Be Thorough." The Monitor's Auto page is always well worth following closely. You will be interested in what you will find there tomorrow.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DAINTY FROCK FOR A CHILD

Sash is slipped under box plaits

THIS frock that gives long and slender lines to the childish figure, yet can be worn with a sash, is an exceptional one. These box plaits, however, bring about the slender effect and the sash is slipped under them through slashes cut for the purpose.

All sorts of pretty materials can be utilized for such dresses, fine white lawns, pretty simple silks and light weight wool materials in childish colors. Pale blue albatross with trimming of crocheted lace would be very charming in a substantial way; handkerchief lawn with eyelet embroidery would be dainty; blue gingham with bands of white embroidery would make a serviceable little dress for every day occasions; or, if something still simpler is wanted, one need not use the banding between the box plaits, finishing only the neck and sleeve edges.

The dress is closed with buttons and buttonholes for the entire length at the back. Mothers will recognize what a practical fact this is and how easily the dress can be laundered.

Needlework is being greatly used on children's dresses and, in place of the embroidery, could be used rows of braid stitching or some little vine embroidered by hand. Handkerchief linen treated in this way would be exceedingly charming.

For the 4-year size, the dress will require five yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 33 or 44 inches wide with 5 1/2 yards of binding.

The pattern of the dress (7584) is cut



in sizes for children from 2 to 6 years of age. It can be bought at any May Main agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MAKING WORSTED TRIMMINGS

Old sampler stitches in embroidery

THE girl who is clever with her needle is now making worsted embroidery trimmings for her fall and winter clothes. The stitches most in vogue are the simplest possible, and are of the type to be found on an old time sampler, such as cross stitch, cat stitch, plain outlining and buttonholing.

This last stitch is much used as a finish to fancy collars and revers and should be carried out in a contrasting color, with spaces between the stitches. Blanket stitch is another name for it, as it is employed to finish many a blanket where binding is not desired. No stitch is easier to make and when done with coarse yarn with quarter inch spaces between the stitches it is an effective finish for the edge of one of the new Robespierre collars. If something a trifle more elaborate is desired, every other space may be decorated with an arrow shaped design done in yarn and some more intricate stitchery may ornament the corners.

What is sometimes called the lazy-daisy stitch is a good one for the embroiderer who wants quick results. This stitch was so named from the fact that an effective daisy can be made simply by working straight single threads to conform to the stamped pattern of a daisy, using a few French knots as a center.

Geometrical designs such as triangles, circles and squares may be indicated on the material with basting cotton. The outline may then be filled in with long, straight stitches of wool, well separated. When finished, the outer line of basting

is removed, leaving the figure in worsted on the fabric, says the New York Press.

Where worsted embroidered disks are used to simulate buttons, circles of the proper size may be first outlined with a contrasting color and then filled in with long stitches in harmony with the other trimming. If more elaboration is wanted, let the embroiderer repeat these long stitches from the opposite direction, weaving her worsted needle under and over the first laid strands of wool until she has the whole circle woven in basket work. The strands may be as far apart as the worker desires.

Where bands of lace or trimming are to be joined, try the effect of cat stitching them together with split zephyr wool in a contrasting tone. To do this the edges to be joined must be basted on paper at the proper distance apart and the cat stitching completed before the paper is removed.

Where a blouse is to be partly veiled with chiffon lay under the chiffon a bit of white satin, with a pattern in cross stitching done in worsted the color of the prevailing tone of the blouse. This gives a striking bit of trimming at a minimum of trouble, and is capable of all sorts of color variety.

As an effective way of freshening discarded silk or head trimming nothing is better than the introduction of a little wool embroidery. If the edge of the trimming shows signs of wear couch on a border of double zephyr and outline a portion of the design with split zephyr of the same shade. If couching is too much trouble, let the new border be done in simple chainstitch.

NEW COIFFURE IS VERY SIMPLE

So it looks, but it is not easily arranged

WILL Americans adopt the French coiffure? It is thought that they must do so if they wish to get on the new hats. No matter what the outside of the hat looks like, the inside is as small as it can be for the human head without counting for hair.

In Paris this kind of hat is all very well because puffs and braids and pompadours have long ago been consigned to the limbo of things that were, says a New York Times correspondent.

The new coiffure is as simple as men would wish it. Nothing more can be said. While women have liked puffs, curls, braids, and buns, the men have asked us why we did not come back to the style of our grandmothers, forgetting that our grandmothers often wore the most enormous mask of cheap false hair, as did our colonial ancestors.

They may not call this coiffure simple, but the women do, and the hair dressers do not mind advocating it because it necessitates a wide, thick wave over the whole head and also a certain kind of braid or switch if one wishes to make the surface more smooth than one can manage with hair that grows on the head.

This coiffure is done as follows: The hair is first waved, then drawn back simply over the ears, and gathered into a flat knot in the middle of the crown. To be more correct it is only the right side that is drawn into this fashion, while the left side hangs free. After the right side has been smoothed into place and the back knot flattened out so that it will present no bulge, the left side is loosely brushed back over the middle and to the right side, where its ends are turned under and tucked away by invisible pins.

The only ornament is a long amber comb with a fanciful rim, which is put

into the hair up and down the head, and not across it, and is curved exactly right for that purpose. This coiffure was brought out in Paris a year ago. It is especially a French coiffure, and far more suited to the small, slender face with its arched eyebrows and short nose than it is to the heavier Anglo-Saxon face with its broad chin and high cheek bone. That type of face, Camille thinks, requires the hair drawn up straight from the nape of the neck and covering only the upper half of the ear and built out into some kind of projection at the exact crown of the head.

The essence of the new coiffure is not to show any beginning or any ending. And the essential feature is not to have any projection even for a quarter of an inch above the rounded surface, except that given by the shell comb. This sounds simple, but it isn't simple. The real difficulty lies in flattening the ends of the right side so that the hair from the left side can be smoothly passed over without a break.

This difficulty can be overcome for the amateur by a short, broad switch, through the end of which a short comb is passed. The comb is run in the hair just behind the left ear, and the hair of the switch, which is marcelled, is then brought straight across the head, and its ends tucked in invisibly on the right side.

This method will be used in America and advocated by the hairdressers, although the more natural effect is prettier if one can learn how to do it.

When heating a pie stand it in a deep baking dish filled with boiling water and place on the stove for one half hour. Then, 20 minutes before the pie is to be served, place it in the oven to heat the crust. It will be as good as if freshly baked.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA COOKS

Several reliable old family recipes

NORTH CAROLINA women have always been noted for their fine cooking, says the Delineator, which gives these reliable old family recipes:

Eggs Scrambled in Milk—Eggs scrambled in milk are much more delicate than those scrambled in the usual way. Put the milk in a pan with a piece of butter and set on the stove. When it is boiling hot stir in the slightly beaten eggs. Do not cook too hard. Season to taste with salt and pepper. One tablespoonful of milk and a small piece of butter is allowed for each egg.

Acme Egg Bread—One pint of boiling water, one half pint of corn meal, a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of sweet milk, a scant tablespoonful of lard, four eggs well beaten. Pour the boiling water into a mixing bowl and sift the meal into it, stirring all the time. Then add salt and lard while it is still hot, so the lard will melt. Add the sweet milk and lastly the eggs to avoid their cooking. Pour the mixture into a well-greased pan and bake in a quick oven.

Grandmother's Hot Slaw—Shred a small head of cabbage very fine. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the bottom of a kettle and add the cabbage with a very little water. Cook about 30 minutes, then put in one pint of thick sour cream and boil about five minutes. Add a teaspoonful of sugar and vinegar into which have been put pepper, sugar, salt and a pinch of mustard. Let come to a boil, then take up immediately.

Caramel Pie—The yolks of four eggs, four cupfuls of dark brown sugar, three quarters of a cupful of milk, one large tablespoonful of flour and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the eggs and sugar well together, add the melted butter, milk, flour and vanilla. Bake in puff paste until firm. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, spread over the tops of the pies and brown slightly. This makes two pies.

Preserved Apples With Orange Peel—Wash and peel half a peck of apples, dropping the peeled apples into water to prevent discoloration. Cover the peels with water and cook to extract the juice and flavor. While they are cooking, cut into shreds with a pair of kitchen

scissors the peel of several oranges, and, if desired, that of one grapefruit may be added. Strain the juice from the apple parings, return it to the kettle and add the shredded peel. While this is cooking, cut the apples into small pieces, weigh, and to every pound of apples allow three fourths of a pound of sugar. Add the sugar to the liquid on the stove, and when you have a rapidly boiling syrup drop in the apples. Cook until they can be pierced with a straw and are of a rich red color, then bottle and seal. Or the apples can be lifted on to platters with a strainer, the juice cooked until thick, the apples returned to this and cooked a little longer, then put away in unsealed jars covered with melted paraffin wax.

HOME HELPS

Pour boiling water on oranges and let them stand five minutes. This will cause the white lining to come away clean with the skin, so that a large quantity of oranges can be quickly sliced for sauce or pudding.

To freshen a skirt that has become mussed from packing or otherwise, brush carefully, so that all dust may be removed, and then hang over a tub of hot water.

French chalk placed for a few hours on a soiled spot in either a gown or drapery will remove the stain.

Old newspapers if rolled up and placed under the open space between many doors and the floor, will keep the air out.—Pittsburgh Post.

PUT INTO JARS

The best method of keeping small screws, brads and tacks from rusting is to place them in small, wide-mouthed bottles, tightly corked, says the New Orleans Picayune. The bottles should be dry before using. Sandpaper can be kept dry and in good working condition by rolling it and keeping it in a wide-mouthed jar and screwing down the lid.

ELECTRIC KITCHEN OF FUTURE

Mr. Edison shows how labor will be saved

THE kitchen of the future will be all electric, and the electric kitchen will be as comfortable as any room in the house," says Thomas A. Edison in an interview printed in Good Housekeeping. "And the electric cooking of the future will in many instances improve the food. It will permit the preparation of many dishes literally on the dining table, by means of the electric chafing dish and more complete utensils, and so reduce the labor of food preparation that there will be no temptation to prepare it in large quantities and put parts of it aside for future use, a system which results frequently in sad deterioration of the food involved."

"And not only will it make cooking simple and economical, but it will make it better, for electric heat can be locally applied as no other heat can be. The electrically-cooked roast will be the perfect roast."

"Electricity will do practically all of the manual work about the home. Just as it has largely supplanted the broom and dustpan and even the carpet sweeper, by being harnessed to the vacuum cleaner, it will be applied to the hundreds of other little drudgeries in the house and in the yard. Attached to various simple but entirely effective mechanical contrivances now everywhere upon the market, and many others soon to be there, it will eliminate the task of maintaining cleanliness in other ways as well as in cleaning up dirt."

"Electricity will not only, as now, wash the clothes when turned on in a laundry and plugged into any one of dozens of existent patent washers, but will dry them, gather them and iron

them without the use of the little manual labor even now required in ironing by electrically-heated individual irons and by the application of electricity to the other parts of the process: Electricity already dries clothes, after washing, quickly and with great economy of fabric, in easily equipped and inexpensive drying rooms, electrically heated, free from the dust of coal fires and from the winds which tore grandmother's wash to tatters when it was hung upon the outdoor lines of the old days. These electric laundries have already been reduced to what approaches absolute perfection in the larger establishments, such as commercial laundries, hotels and the more luxurious apartment buildings, but it will not be long before they will be made possible for the small home in the cities or on farms."

"By supplying light through bulbs containing neither wicks to trim nor reservoirs to be filled with dust-accumulating oil, and involving no lamp chimneys to be cleaned of soot, electricity is constantly eliminating one large detail of the old-time household drudgery."

"As improved methods of production are developed, especially as waterpower comes into use for its creation, the electric current is becoming cheaper, so that it is now available, even in the kitchen, as a substitute for coal or oil or gas in cooking. A vast advantage which comes from it lies in the fact that it does not heat up a kitchen and that, with nominal expenditure for additional current, ventilators can be arranged and operated which will keep the kitchen absolutely free of fumes."

WEIMAR HAS NOTABLE MEETING

First National Liberal gathering of women in Germany

THE first National Liberal meeting of women took place at Weimar, and was an unqualified success in every way, writes a Monitor correspondent. The hall was crowded to the doors, speakers having come from many parts of Germany and the interest of both men and women was remarkably great. Frau Bassermann, wife of the leader of the National Liberal party and member of the Reichstag for many years, was in the chair. She opened the proceedings by reading a telegram from her husband expressing his heartfelt wishes for the success of the National Liberal women in the political struggle, which was becoming harder year by year.

Frau Steinmann of Bonn delivered an admirable address setting forth the aims and sentiments of the women of this important party. A great change, she said, had come over Germany of late years. Women were now an undisputed factor in politics; the Ultramontane, Conservative and Social Democratic parties were all striving to enroll women on their side, and it was the endeavor of the National Liberal women to work together more energetically and prac-

tically than ever in the future. They intended to agitate for the creating and upholding of true Liberal principles at home—in the family, and they intended to show other women by their work that a cooperation of men and women in the National Liberal party was a possibility. Women could no longer exclude themselves from politics; the millions of women engaged in business and professions formed their own competent opinions upon vital questions and saw the necessity of their interests being worthily represented. Even the "hausfrau" of today must have political interests; the discussions of the questions of increased dearth of living, of tariff and finance reforms are now closely followed by women who not very long ago never gave a thought to politics. The speaker, who gave interesting details of the work and aims of the National Liberal party, was enthusiastically applauded.

Baron Richthofen, the eminent member of the Reichstag, then spoke at length upon the political situation, and expressed his gratification at the cooperation of women in the work of National Liberalism.

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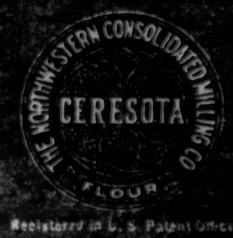
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PUT one tablespoon dripping into fry-pan; add one quarter pound dried beef, which has been pulled into pieces; heat through, then add one tablespoon flour, mix well, and add one cup cold milk, stirring slowly until smooth and creamy. Put into the bread cases and serve.

BREAD CRUMB GRIDDLE CAKES—One cup bread crumbs, one half cup flour, one half cup milk, one egg, one teaspoon baking powder, one half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon melted butter, one teaspoon molasses.

Soak the bread crumbs in milk, add the flour, sifted, and the well beaten egg; then the baking powder, salt, butter and molasses; mix well. Brush hot griddle with drippings, place a spoonful of mixture on at a time, not too close together, and brown on both sides.

MINCED CREAM HAM ON TOAST

Put one cup of left-over ham through the coarse meat chopper; put into saucepan with one cup cream sauce. A quick way to prepare, but not quite so good, is to put the ham in saucepan, add one cup milk, one teaspoon butter and one tablespoon flour which has been wet with a little cold water; boil three minutes. Serve on small pieces of toast.—Philadelphia North American.

NUT SOUFFLE

This makes a dainty, delicious dessert. Whites of three eggs, six tablespoonfuls sugar, one half teaspoon almond extract or any desired flavoring, one quarter cup chopped nuts.

Beat the whites until stiff, add the sugar gradually. Then stir in the nuts and flavoring, turn into buttered dish and cook 20 minutes.

This cooks nicely in the chafing dish, but it may be cooked in any double boiler. If a double boiler is used the water should not be allowed to boil vigorously and the cover must not be raised during cooking, whether it is cooked in the chafing dish or in the double boiler. This dessert may be served in small jelly glasses with jelly sauce and whipped cream. Simply melt a glass of currant jelly over hot water, put some of the melted jelly in each dish, then the soufflé and last of all a spoonful of whipped cream topped by a cherry.

POTATO DOUGHNUTS

Two large potatoes boiled. Mash with one level tablespoon of butter. When cool, add one third cup of sugar, beat till soft and smooth. Then add one third cup of sweet milk beaten with one egg. Sift together 1 1/2 cups of flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, one quarter teaspoon of ground nutmeg and one half teaspoon of salt. More or less flour may be used, depending upon the kind of flour and amount of potato used. The doughnuts should be cut as soft as they can be conveniently handled.

BROWN SUGAR COOKIES—One cup shortening (butter, or butter and lard), two cups light brown sugar, two eggs, two tablespoons of water, one teaspoon of vanilla, 3 1/2 cups flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of soda, one half teaspoon salt, if lard is used.

Cream together the shortening and sugar. Beat together the water, eggs and vanilla; combine the two mixtures. Sift together the flour, baking powder and soda and add to the other ingredients. Bake in a quick oven.—Woman's World.

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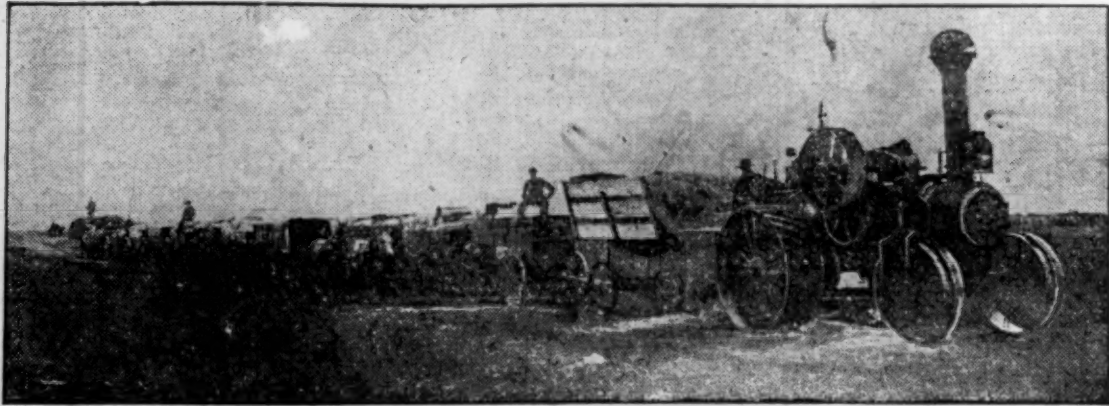
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DRY-FARMING CONGRESS READY TO BEGIN AT LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA



Hauling loads of grain to market with aid of traction engine feature of dry-farming regions of Canada

Seventh International Gathering to Have Present Agricultural Experts From Many Countries

SIGNIFICANCE VAST

Outside certain farming circles comparatively little is known about the dry farming processes that are now reclaiming so-called arid regions. Western Canada has been making great progress owing to systematic cultivation, and at Lethbridge, Alberta, men and women from many lands are assembled to discuss improved methods, as told in the following article.

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta — Farming experts from almost every part of the globe will be present when the seventh international dry farming congress begins its sessions here Saturday. It is expected that the coming congress will be the most important agricultural gathering since farmers began systematically to cultivate the soil. The international delegates include many who have helped to revolutionize the calling.

It is considered particularly fitting that the present international congress should be held in western Canada. The Canadian grain crop this year is looked upon as of bumper proportions, and it is expected that 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley will have been garnered when the harvest is completed. The Canadian government this year for the first time has computed the acreage given over to grain and this computation shows a total of 17,358,000 acres, of which Saskatchewan has a little more than half, Alberta about a quarter and Manitoba slightly less than one fourth.

Under the auspicious circumstances, Alberta is hoping that the international congress will prove of direct benefit to that section of the Canadian Northwest. Unremitting labor has been necessary for the Lethbridge committees to get everything in shape for the congress. Now the event is at hand it only remains to carry out the elaborate program, which will give the delegates plenty to do between now and the time the congress adjourns, Oct. 26.

Features Many

There will be nine sectional conventions under the following headings:

Conference of soils, tillage methods and machinery, bringing out the special requirements in conserving moisture. Conference on crops and crop breeding, to include discussion on best forage and fertilizers. Conference on agricultural forestry, with methods for establishing shade and fruit trees areas in sub-humid regions. Conference on live stock and dairying, showing the necessity for diversified farming, better transportation and market and food supply.

Conference on agricultural education, explaining how vocational education in the public school is a necessity.

Conference on farm management, with reading of papers, showing how to stop unnecessary leaks, and how to utilize the farm help and the stock power to the best purpose.

Conference of scientific research, advocating systematic methods as the only way for the modern farmer.

Conference of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which is expected to elucidate many points that the layman, as well as the professional, ought to know.

International congress of farm women, which women farm owners are expected to attend in large number. Many garden and poultry experts of Europe are scheduled to be present. The Canadian farmers are especially invited to bring their wives to the congress to participate in the ninth conference, which applies especially to the latter.

Much of the interest of the congress is expected to center around the women's conference. The officers of the women's congress are as follows: President, Mrs. Leslie M. Staver, Winnipeg, Manitoba; first vice-president, Miss Irma E. Mathews, Oklahoma City; second vice-president, Mrs. Clark W. Kelley, Devils Lake, North Dakota; third vice-president, Mrs. John A. Widdow, Logan, Utah; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. John T. Burns, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Participants Prominent

According to the program, the seventh international dry-farming congress will

be presided over on Monday by his royal highness, the duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, as the official representative of Great Britain. James Wilson, United States secretary of agriculture, is scheduled to respond on behalf of President Taft and to act as the personal representative of the President. The sectional conventions already alluded to are separate from the congress proper, which is to be presided over by Dr. John A. Widdow, president of the Utah State Agricultural College. Dr. Widdow is considered a foremost authority on dry farming.

The speakers announced stand in the very front rank of systematic farming and its allied vocations. The list includes the following names:

Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, author of agricultural textbooks and dean of the agricultural college of Cornell University; Dr. J. H. Worst, president of North Dakota Agricultural College; Prof. E. H. Webster, dean of Kansas Agricultural College; Prof. J. H. Shepperd, dean of North Dakota Agricultural College; Dr. Charles A. Lory, president of Colorado Agricultural College; Prof. E. A. Burnett, dean of Nebraska Agricultural College; Prof. R. W. Thatcher, director of Washington State Agricultural College; experiment station; Prof. F. D. Farrell of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture; Prof. W. H. Fairfield, director of the Dominion of Canada experimental farm at Lethbridge; the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture of Alberta; the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan; the Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior of agriculture of Canada; the Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture of Canada; the Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture of Manitoba; the Hon. Price Ellison, minister of agriculture and finance of British Columbia; Prof. Charles A. Ball, Prof. J. S. Cole and Charles G. Bates of the United States department of agriculture; Frank W. Mondell, member of Congress from Wyoming; Reed Smoot, United States senator from Utah; former Gov. Bryant B. Brooks of Wyoming; Gov. Edwin L. Norris of Montana; President J. M. Hamilton of Montana Agricultural College; the Hon. Hewitt Bostock of British Columbia; Prof. W. J. Black, principal of Manitoba Agricultural College; Dr. Theodore Kryshofovich, commissioner to the United States of the Russian ministry of agriculture; Dr. Aaron Aaronson, the agricultural explorer of Palestine, who heads the Jewish agricultural movement in northern Africa; J. W. L. Corley, agricultural commissioner of Oklahoma; Prof. J. D. Tinsley of New Mexico; Prof. S. A. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture of Manitoba; George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture of Alberta; A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan; the Hon. Geza Koppely of Hungary; Prof. W. M. Jardine of Kansas Agricultural College, and Gov. James H. Hawley of Idaho.

Products to Be Shown

A feature of the congress will be the largest exposition of dry-farmed products ever held. At least 12 of the western states and four provinces of Canada will compete with displays of grain, grasses, forage crops, roots, vegetables, and besides the United States and Canada there will be government exhibits from several Latin-American countries and from Australia, Russia, Hungary and Turkey. Large premiums are to be given including a traction engine valued at \$2500.

The present officers of the dry-farming congress are: President, Dr. John A. Widdow; chairman foundation fund, Dr. J. H. Worst, Fargo, North Dakota; executive secretary-treasurer, John T. Burns, Lethbridge; board of governors, George Harcourt, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman; F. N. Linfield, Bozeman, Montana; Daniel Morgan, Spokane, Washington; C. R. Root, Denver, Col.; A. F. Mantle, Regina, Saskatchewan; Dr. John A. Widdow, Logan, Utah.

For those who do not know exactly what is meant by dry-farming the following statement by Secretary John T. Burns may be of value:

"Dry-farming is the science of agriculture as applied to farming operations in regions of limited or uncertain rainfall. This, in general, applies to arid and semi-arid regions, and is more specifically applicable where the annual precipitation is less than 20 inches, evaporation deducted, but it is a mistake to suppose that the principles underlying it are only applicable to arid and semi-arid countries.

"Dry-farming is the successful cultivation of the soil that has been handled for the purpose of conserving the moisture, the intense operation thereof, the rotation of crops and the adoption of summer fallow, it being necessary on much of the dry land, of the desert plains and prairies to so cultivate that a crop is assured every year on one half

of the land operated, thus avoiding the frequent and oftentimes continuous crop failures due to successive seasons of drought.

Field World Wide

"About six tenths of the earth's surface receives an annual rainfall of less than 20 inches and can be reclaimed only by irrigation and dry-farming. It has been computed that a perfected world's system of irrigation will convert about one tenth of this vast area into an incomparable fruit garden, leaving about one half of the earth's land surface to be reclaimed, if at all, by the methods of dry-farming.

"Today the United States government has 25 experimental stations devoting their entire attention to dry-farming experiments and to the educating of farmers in the use of drought-resisting plants and the modern tillage methods that are bringing success to all who are trying them.

"Many states are doing a wonderful work along the line of encouraging the extension of dry-farming methods. At the dry-farm experimental stations conducted under the auspices of or in connection with the state agricultural colleges, tests are being made in the open in the growth of oats, wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, rye, potatoes, fruit and vegetables and the results of these experiments are published and distributed without charge to all who are interested."

The growth of the congress has been remarkable. Starting from the small beginning of a mere handful of men in Denver in 1905, it has broadened and grown to upwards of 15,000 members, with working branches in 16 countries and with individual members scattered throughout 50 nations.

RULE OF THE ROAD IN FRANCE MAY CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—It is more than probable in the near future that the rule of the road in France will be the same as in England. For nearly a century the rule of the road in the former country has been to keep to the right, whilst in England vehicles have always passed each other on the left.

The question of instituting this drastic change has been under the consideration of the ministry of public works for some time, although the authorities have not been clear as to the practicability of instituting a change of so great importance very suddenly. At the same time it is fully realized that the change must either be made or not be made, and that it cannot be introduced gradually. The opinion is therefore held that the only method is to educate the public for some time before the measure is actually made law.

The law has not yet been passed, and the discussion of the question, when it comes before the government for consideration, is being looked forward to with interest. Members of the Paris police have paid frequent visits to London and it is undoubtedly owing to the successful manner in which the traffic is managed in the British capital that the decision to make a change has been arrived at in France. It is hoped that the Belgians and Swiss will follow the example of their French neighbors, and so make the practice of keeping to the left more general on the continent.

OIL ENGINE WORKS TO BE UPON CLYDE

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Works are to be established on the Clyde by a new company in which Lord Pirie is interested for the manufacture of Burmeister and Wain oil engines. It is also stated that another Clyde firm will enter into the same industry. The Burmeister and Wain oil engines are being made at Elderslie and Lanchester, Beardmore engines at Dalmuir, Carls engines at Port Glasgow, and E. I. A. T. engines at Greenock, all on the Diesel system.

CADETS CELEBRATE VICTORY

On the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the founding of the first corps of cadets, M. V. M., the winning of the state tri-color by a first corps team for the first time in rifle shooting history in Massachusetts, was celebrated last evening at Copley hall, Clarendon street. About 500 were present. Cheers were given for Capt. Frederick Simons and the members of the victorious team.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT BEGINS NEW SESSION AMID DIFFICULTIES

Ulster, Suffragists, Labor Party and Land Tax Plans Are Placing Ministry in an Uncomfortable Position

TARIFF IS AN ALLY

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—It is certain that Parliament has rarely opened in more difficult circumstances. The attitude of Ulster toward home rule would alone suffice to make the treasury bench a sufficiently uncomfortable seat at the present moment.

In spite of everything the ministers can say the Ulster question is causing considerable misgiving in the parliamentary mind. This is made quite clear from the attitude taken by some of the most uncompromising Liberals outside Westminster. When men like Mr. Scott, the editor of the Manchester Guardian, and Mr. Massingham, the editor of the Nation, hoist danger signals, the drivers of the ministerial train need to keep their eyes open.

Only quite recently the attorney-general has made light of the Ulster bogey, but it is just this foolish insistence that the Ulster opposition is vox et praeterea nihil, which has got the government into its present quandary. As the moment when the home rule must pass or disappear draws near, the bogey is found to be substantial Orange flesh and blood, and to be standing right across the line of the Holyhead express. An express it is to be, if the inspired statements of the Liberal press are to be accepted, and it is here that Mr. Massingham and Mr. Scott have begun to see the obstruction on the line which may throw the express off the rails.

A home rule bill, carried after a long, deliberate, argument, would be one thing. A home rule bill, carried by closure, would be another thing. It would probably mean a collision at Belfast.

Labor Party Aggressive

The home rule bill is, however, only one phase of the ministerial troubles. The fight with the Labor party shows no signs of slackening. It is doubtful indeed whether the official Labor party could bridge the chasm which has yawned between Liberalism and Labor. The advanced Labor men make no secret of the fact that they regard Liberalism as only in a less degree, if even in that, the enemy, than Unionism.

The consequence is that the party is now committed to fight a number of seats, a decision which in the ordinary course of events can only end in letting a Unionist through. When this is pointed out, the Syndicalists drily remark, Why not? It is necessary for the sake of Labor that the Liberal party should be preserved, the moderate Labor men declare. We do not see the necessity, is the answer of the advanced section. The fact is that the Syndicalists are out to destroy the parliamentary party, by insisting on the policy of direct action, which entails a practical withdrawal from Westminster. The action of the former chief Liberal whip in ousting Labor from Hanley, is having very untoward results.

Scarcely, perhaps, less untoward, was his selection of an out and out land reformer, like Mr. Outthwaite, to fight the Hanley seat. The Hanley victory has become the inspiration of a new school of radicalism, but it might be quite fairly described as an intention to tax landlords off the face of the country. Certain members of the new party have made no secret of this at all, but have put it quite succinctly into language.

Mr. Lloyd-George Claimed

They have apparently won over Mr. Lloyd-George, and Mr. Lloyd-George has been spending a recent week-end at a council of the land taxers, where the schemes for retrieving the fortunes of the party, so badly damaged by the insurance act, was under consideration. If there were no moderate Liberals, this might be well enough, but moderate Liberals, like the member for Leith Burghs, have shown no intention of holding out the olive branch and the members of the party who agree with him make no secret of the fact that the surrender of the government to the chancellor of the exchequer would mean a schism in the ranks.

Mr. Lloyd-George is, in fact, once more the storm center of Liberal radicalism. He began with the budget, he continued with the insurance act, he persists in the proposed land act. So marked, however, has his political estrangement become from certain members of his own party that a Liberal publicist, who certainly enjoys his favor, announces that he has offered to resign if that will help Mr. Asquith.

It may be admitted there is humor in the situation. A body of home rulers, who can at any moment turn the government out, headed by Mr. Redmond; a body of Labor men, who could reduce its majority to vanishing point, is headed by Ramsey MacDonald, and now Mr. Lloyd-George apparently offers to smooth Mr. Asquith's path by leading a large body of Radicals into a land enclave.

Grouping Would Be Serious

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Ramsey MacDonald have given hostages to fortune in a way that has made them perilously near helpless units of the combination at Mr. Asquith's disposal. There is not the least chance of Mr. Lloyd-George

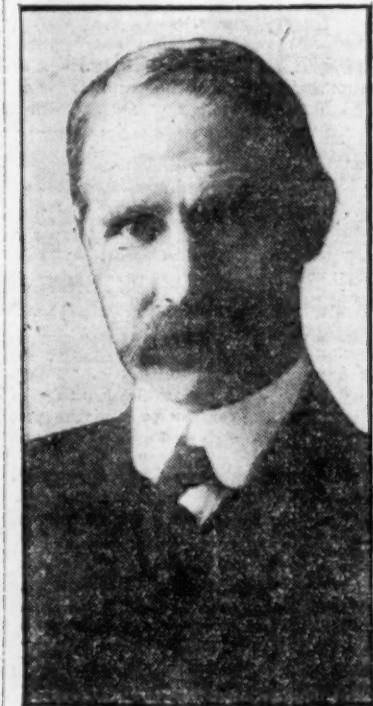
following their example. If he were to head a "group," it would be almost as serious for Mr. Asquith's cabinet as the secession of Mr. Chamberlain and the Liberal Unionists was for that of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Lloyd-George, of course, is perhaps not as powerful as he was before the insurance act. The insurance act, which was forced through Parliament by his determination, proposed that, whatever else may be said about it, he was gifted with the courage of his convictions. The Ulster party disliked it thoroughly. The Liberals would have thrown it out without compunction if it had been left an open question, like female suffrage. Mr. Lloyd-George prescribed it to the party like the old type of family physician, and sat by until the patient had swallowed it. The result on the patient's system has been nearly to throw it into fits. Mr. Lloyd-George is unmoved. Like another well known physician, he explains that this is what he looked for—he knows exactly how to cure those fits.

A fit, however, which he has failed to cure is the suffrage fit, and indeed the suffrage question is not the least of the government's difficulties. The question is still before it and will become urgent when the amendment of the franchise comes up. The vote, Bernard Shaw insists, is already won, for the women have placed themselves above the law. The efforts of the government to make them subject to the law fall more completely every day, and such a condition of things cannot last indefinitely.

Unionists Also Split

The fact is that the government is only saved by the fact that the Unionist party is almost as splintered as it is



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BONAR LAW

itself. The substitution of Bonar Law for Mr. Asquith would not make any difference in the suffrage question. If Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour are in favor of the franchise, Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Chaplin are as determinedly against it as Mr. Asquith himself. The position of a Unionist government, face to face with the rising tide of female suffrage, which has been steadily rolling in ever since its defeat in 1906, would be just as difficult as that of the present ministry.

Take, again, the question of home rule. It is easy enough to side with Unionist Ulster in opposition, but what about Nationalist Ulster when you are in power? Supposing Mr. Redmond assumes the mantle of Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. O'Brien that of F. E. Smith, the position of a Unionist government would not be a particularly happy one. It is all very well to argue that north-east Ulster is being put, against her will, outside the Union. It must be remembered that the present Union is little more than 100 years old, and that the great mass of Ireland was brought inside the Union, not only against its will, but by methods which will not bear examination for one moment.

Act Would Be Difficult

Nor could the acts which have been passed by the government, and to which fierce exception has been taken by the opposition, be simply repealed. The insurance act is one of the most unpopular acts that has been placed on the statute book for a long time. The opposition to it, however, comes mainly from those who wish the burden shifted from the individual to the rates. In plain English, the desire of the beneficiaries under the insurance act who are aroused against it, is not that the act should be repealed, but that somebody else should pay their contributions. That is the aim of the Labor party, and the process of amending it or repealing it is one which a Unionist government would find extremely difficult.

The Parliament act is like unto it. The unlimited veto could not be restored to the Lords, and whatever a new government did would have to be with respect to the preamble. When, however, it came to deciding the composition of the new House, very much the same difficulties would face the Unionist government which faced the Unionist opposition. The "Hard Hats," led by Lord Willoughby de Broke, would be again face to face with the reformers, led by Lord Lansdowne.

There remains the budget, and Mr. Lloyd-George has built the budget on foundations it will be very difficult to shake. The simple fact is that, under the present Liberal administration, the very reverse of the financial policy of Mr. Gladstone has been brought about. The revenue which, when Mr. Balfour went out of office, was some £140,000,000, has risen, under the aegis of Mr. Lloyd-George, to £200,000,000, and the

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Largest Bank in New England



difference has got to be provided for. It must be provided for in one of two ways. Either by an adherence to Mr. Lloyd-George's method, or by a plunge into tariff reform.

Free Traders Active

It is here probably that the greatest difficulty will come. The Unionist party is dominated by the Tariff Reform party, but the free traders, though apparently driven out at one moment, have regained their footing, and in season and out of season, Mr. St. Lo Strachey preaches the heresy of free trade in the Spectator.

It is a fact which cannot possibly be ignored that the late Unionist victories at the by-elections have been gained in constituencies where the question of tariff reform has been temporarily set aside. This has been brought out with his usual incisiveness by Lord Hugh Cecil.

Northwest Manchester was held by a Unionist free trader. It was lost by a Unionist Protectionist. It was regained by the Protectionist at a by-election. It was lost by him at the general election. It was fought at the next election by the leader of the Tariff Reform movement, Bonar Law himself, and was lost. It was recovered by a Unionist in an election from which the particular question had been eliminated.

The conclusion drawn by Lord Hugh Cecil is very simple. The majority of the electors in this division, he says, are obviously Unionists, but it is equally obvious that the majority are free traders first. When, therefore, the question of protection is eliminated, the Unionist is returned at the head of the poll. When the question of free trade is made the erux, the Liberal becomes the member.

What is occurring in Northwest Manchester is occurring in numerous other constituencies and a great number of the best judges in the country are firmly of the opinion that, so long as the flag of tariff reform is nailed to the Unionist masthead the Liberal ship will creep into port, though she may be rent in half before she reaches the harbor.

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AMUSEMENTS

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ELMENDORF

Presents His Wonderful Lecture

The Grand Canyon

NEW PICTURES NEW IMPRESSIONS

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Prices 25c to \$1.00

HAS MANY FISH FOR AQUARIUM

Boston's new aquarium, located in Marine park, South Boston, is destined to have some fine specimens of fish, according to Louis R. Mowbray, the superintendent, who returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to Florida and Bermuda, where he secured about 325 species.

As the new aquarium is not yet ready Superintendent Mowbray left his collection at the New York city aquarium, from which, Mr. Mowbray announces, the New York authorities have agreed to supply Boston with many additional specimens.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 19, AT 2:30

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, AT 8

Boston Symphony Orchestra

DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor

MME. RAFFOLD, Soloist

A limited number of tickets for Saturday Evening Concert only on sale.

HEAR DR. DYER

Boston's New Superintendent of Schools, at Ford Hall, tomorrow morning at 10:30, in the School Voters' League course on Woman and the State.

Subject, "The Mother and the Teacher." Tickets 30 cents. Colored tickets at 25c, with reserved seat for the ten lectures, may also be had at the door.



American Journalism will regain the confidence and respect of the public only when newspapers as a whole live up to the wholesome ideals and standards which made many of their predecessors famed as public institutions

FACTS and experience prove that the people who make up the substantial and intelligent reading public have not from choice read the news organs which have sought popularity by publishing trivial events, lurid stories, and startling episodes as news. Neither do they regard indulgence in demagogic platitudes or partizan parleying and sophistry as worthy of a newspaper which seeks the confidence of independent thinkers and public-spirited citizens. Nor do they count the newspaper which opens its columns to any and all advertising or which restricts its space in only a general way, deserving of unquestioned recognition. The general faith in advertising loses much of its force when the promoter of catch-penny schemes has equal opportunity with the reputable and honorable advertiser to appeal to the buying public through the daily press.

The honest advertiser's offerings, side by side with those of the questionable advertiser, suffer by comparison, as the former tells the truth and names the prices which will return him a fair profit, while the latter makes extravagant claims, and is far more interested in getting transient customers' money than in fulfilling his promises.

In view of these facts, it is only natural that thinking people, not only in the United States but throughout the English-speaking world, should turn to a newspaper which was founded as a public institution, which has been conducted as a public institution and which will always strive for public good and betterment.

As a public institution sincerely trying to fill its high place in the world's work, the Monitor is steadily growing in favor and respect. Thinking people not only admire the Monitor itself, but they commend the courage which led to the establishment of a representative of the press which harked back to the days of unalloyed American journalism, which met the present needs of a great host of newspaper readers and which anticipated the future standards of the press for a long time to come.

Clean journalism means the restoration of the press to its rightful function and dignity. The Monitor is daily trying to show the way to better newspaper means and methods by practising what it preaches and to do its best preaching in practise.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK, HAS BIG DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Railroad, Highway, Park and Stream Improvements and Real Estate Operations Are More Than Ordinary

RIVER PARK RARE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—At the last meeting of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce Secretary Angell's report, accompanied by stereopticon views, emphasized the rapid development of Westchester county.

The report said that while there was marked activity along many lines, four great projects were most conspicuous and of greatest importance to the county. These are:

First: The Grand Central station improvement, to be ready for suburban traffic in six weeks and insuring the last word in rapid transit terminal facilities. Second: The New York, Westchester & Boston railroad, opening up a beautiful and heretofore undeveloped section of the county giving convenient access to sites for thousands of delightful country homes.

Third: The system of state highways now under construction in Westchester county comprising three routes, one from New York city line through Yonkers, Greenburgh, White Plains, Tarrytown, Ossining, etc.; a second route through Mt. Vernon, Scarsdale, White Plains, Harrison, Bedford and north to Putnam county line, and a shore route following the old Boston post road from the city line to Portchester.

Fourth: The Bronx River parkway, now assured and benefiting every section of the county. It has just been announced that the city of New York has appropriated the amount requested by the commission for the balance of 1912, and that requirements for 1913 will be included in the annual budget.

The commission is also taking title to the lands donated and will soon take up its favorable options. Plans are laid for obtaining an accurate topographical survey of the entire area and for determining the flow of the Bronx river at different seasons.

River to Be Improved

In answer to many inquiries as to the method to be followed in reclaiming low marshy lands along the river, the commission's engineer, Mr. Downer, says that instead of filling these low lands and thus destroying many park features besides incurring enormous expense, the river will be deepened to lower the water level and drain adjacent lands. This dredging process will also result in the complete sanitation of the river, the mud bottom of which is now saturated with sewerage.

The commission also contemplates establishing storage lakes for recreation purposes, to the delight of adjacent communities. Dams will be constructed with flash-boards removable in times of freshet when tremendous quantities of water must be carried off. This method will increase the carrying capacity of the channel at such times and during seasons of minimum flow the dams will serve to retain sufficient water to preserve the lakes and other aquatic features and maintain a depth sufficient for small boats and canoes. To provide a continuous waterway for small craft, boat locks can be constructed over the dams.

New Yorkers are said to scarcely realize the significance of this park. With its perimeter of more than 32 miles, it will influence the development of the entire Bronx watershed, comprising an area of 50 square miles, already a most delightful suburban section. It will also be a potent factor in the development of the entire upper county, where New Yorkers are purchasing country homes and which only requires the improved access afforded by the parkway to connect this beautiful section with New York city's parks and boulevards.

Landscape Considered

The commission will cooperate with the board of water supply in landscape improvements at Kensico dam now under construction. This dam, 250 feet high, will cost about \$10,000,000, and its architectural features have been developed with the greatest care. There will be fountains and hanging gardens on the downstream side and parkway drives and walks will merge into the macadamized roads of the Kensico reservoir. The board of water supply has acquired 170 acres below the dam which will be developed as a park in harmony with the parkway scheme.

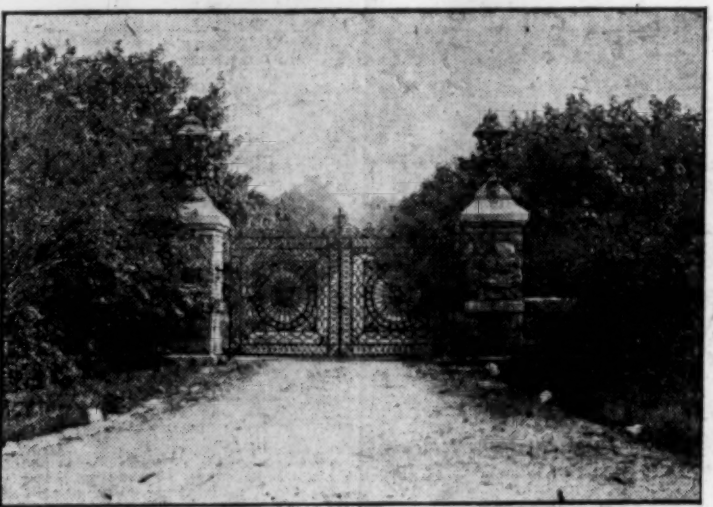
Second only in importance to the dam will be a water garden or aeration basin, with 1000 fountains by which water carried from the Catskill mountains through the Ashokan aqueduct will be sprayed high into the air and aerated for oxidation. It is said that this will be the greatest hydraulic spectacle in the world, excelling the wonderful fountains at Versailles.

"How things are done in New York," is a subject that is often asked about throughout the United States. The business and commercial world. The manufacturer wants to know how his competitor in New York operates his business. The professional man is interested in the methods of his brothers of the profession in New York.

Especially is this true of the development and sale of real properties. The man from Seattle or San Francisco is interested in learning the methods that are pursued by the leading real estate companies of New York. It has been only during the last few years that these New York city realty companies, espe-



Falls and dam in Bronx river above Hartsdale, Westchester county, N. Y.



Entrance to territory being developed for high-class residences twenty miles from New York city

cially those operating in the suburban sections, realized that it was profitable to develop properties along high-class lines.

How Land Is Handled

The old theory used to be that the only way to profit was to subdivide the property into ordinary city lots, with the streets crossing at right angles, and every square foot of land offered for sale. In the New York suburban field today this condition is entirely changed. The successful operator must develop his property along high-class lines; his street improvements must be of the highest order; his landscape work must be well done; his roads and drives laid out along natural lines, and spaces left for parks and playgrounds. If this method of development had been started a decade ago, experts say, many sections of suburban New York which today are overgrown with weeds and where the houses are in a tumble-down condition, would have been beautiful settlements of artistic homes with macadamized roads and street improvements.

Five years ago the New York city man looking for a home in the country was attracted particularly to the outlying towns within a radius of 20 miles from the Grand Central station; the result being that these towns have grown very rapidly, until they are good-sized cities which means that in order to secure available building sites in good residential sections, a man must be located at least a mile or two from the station.

Two years ago there was a manifest change in the demand. Instead of the city man looking for a home in the smaller cities, he became interested in the outlying sections, where he could find a residential community within a few minutes' walk of the station. The result has been the growth of these outlying sections, at the expense of the villages and cities. This, of course, is not a peculiar coincidence, but is the certain result of the development and growth of the outlying villages. Development soon forces the prospective buyer too far from the station, and other development centers nearer the station begin to grow. A few years ago there were many excellent estates in the outlying sections of these same villages. Today these estates are fast disappearing, and residential developments are springing up in their place.

RETAIL TRADE MEN NOMINATE

Voting for members to the governing board of the retail trade division of the Chamber of Commerce started at noon today and immediately after the election the annual meeting takes place. The nominees are as follows:

Charles S. Cook, Sidney S. Conrad, George C. Dutton, Herbert R. Lane, Jarvis Lamson, Walworth Pierce, J. E. Priddy, Edwin A. Shuman and Frank W. Wyman.

REGISTRATION SHOWS GAIN

LYNN, Mass.—Registration for the national election closed in Lynn Thursday night with a total of 17,163, an increase of 985 over that of last year. During the year 2399 new voters have been registered, more than 1000 more than the number of new voters registered last year.

PIERRE LOTI GOES HOME

NEW YORK—Pierre Loti, the French writer, naval captain, and traveler, left for the United States for France yesterday from the Province, confident that his play, "The Daughter of Heaven," will be a success when it gets into full swing.

ITALY AND TURKEY BRING TRIPOLI WAR FORMALLY TO CLOSE

(By the United Press)
ROME, Italy—A Turko-Italian treaty of peace was formally signed this afternoon.

Italy's declaration of war against Turkey at the end of September, 1911, followed the pressing of a number of charges by the Italian government, including alleged violent behavior of Turkish officials on the Arabian coast and on the Red sea, the seizure of vessels and the refusal of Turkey to permit the establishment of a branch of the Banco di Roma in Tripoli.

The occupation of a part of the Tripoli seacoast was carried out by the Italian forces under cover of the guns of the warships. Turkey was caught entirely unprepared and her forces in Tripoli were altogether inadequate, but the uprising of the Arabs in support of the Turks changed the complexion of the war and during the many months of long conflict the Italian forces had to fight desperately at times to hold or advance, as the Arabs under Enver Bey, the great Turkish general, proved splendid fighting men.

At much cost of men and treasure the Italian forces have been gradually gaining a surer footing in Tripoli and recently determined forward movements by the Italian troops won apparently decisive victories. Apart from the Tripoli campaign Italy has not really crossed swords with Turkey for the Turkish navy was not a good fighting force. As the campaign wore on Italy became impatient and she occupied several Turkish islands in the Aegean and shelled Beirut in Syria.

The bombardment of the forts at the Jardenelles by Italian warships and the closure of the straits by Turkey caused great inconvenience to world commerce. The war had almost become a test of endurance or even a stalemate. An incident of the war which threatened to cause trouble between France and Italy was the seizure of the Carthage and Manouba, French steamers, by Italian war vessels. Aeroplanes were used by Italy in Tripoli for the first time in history, and proved of value as scouts.

ELECTRIC LINES HAVE BIG GROWTH

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The immense development of the electric railway systems of this country is especially interesting to residents of the Northwest at this time, when efforts are being made to make St. Paul the center of a network of electric lines which will tap extensive territory. Statistics read before the convention of the American Electric Railway Association in Chicago show that during the last 24 years about 1800 miles of electric railways have been built annually in the United States.

JUSTICE HOLMES MAY RETIRE

A despatch to the Financial News from Washington says Justice Holmes of the United States supreme court is eligible for retirement in December, and there is some talk in official circles that he may avail himself of the opportunity.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. F. M. Caldwell, cavalry, will make not to exceed one visit per month during October and November to Peoria, Bloomington, Springfield, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee to instruct militia organizations. Capt. W. A. Duncan, medical corps, to New York.

Orders July 18 directing Capt. W. P. Kitts, Q. M. corps, upon expiration of leave to proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty are revoked to New York city and report depot quartermaster, New York depot, for temporary duty.

The depot quartermaster, Boston depot, or his command assistant, will make not to exceed three visits before June 30, 1913, to Lee, Mass., on business pertaining to inspection of material and supplies furnished under heads one contract with Gross & Deely, Lee, Mass.

Capt. O. Latrobe, Jr., eighth cavalry, is selected and detailed as major, Philippine scouts, effective Dec. 1, in place of Capt. C. B. Sweezy, cavalry, relieved.

Majs. J. E. Hoffer, E. P. O'Hern, J. C. Nicholls are appointed to meet at Sandy Hook proving ground, N. J., Oct. 21, to prepare questions and instructions for the examination of captain and lieutenants of the army at large for detail in the ordnance department.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander T. D. Parker, to duty assistant inspector of engineering material, Massachusetts district. Lieut. H. F. Leary, detached command the Preston, to bureau of ordnance, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. W. Simpson, detached the Preston, to naval academy. Lieut. (junior grade) H. K. Herwit, detached the Flusser, to the Florida.

Lieut. (junior grade) George Joerns, commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 7, 1912.

Ensign J. S. Lowell, detached the Lamson, to the Baltimore.

Ensign C. C. Ross, detached the Smith, to the Alabama.

Ensign H. W. Hosford, detached the Smith, to the Kansas.

Medical Director H. G. Beyer, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Oct. 28, 1912, to home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. McGuire, detached navy recruiting station, Portland, Ore., to naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. B. Sinclair, to navy recruiting station, Portland, Ore.

Chief Pharmacist J. W. Wood, C. E. Reynolds, J. F. Pearson, E. R. Noyes and L. O. Schetty, commissioned from Aug. 22, 1912.

Paymaster's Clerk F. D. Foley, appointed to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Morris, at navy yard, New York. The Dolphin and the Panther, at navy yard, New York.

The Ontario left navy yard, New York, for Newport.

The Minnesota, the North Dakota, the Virginia, the South Carolina, the Arkansas and the Vulcan, at Newport.

The Supply, at San Francisco.

The E3 left San Francisco for Mare Island.

The Des Moines left Puerto Mexico for Progress.

The Patasco and the Patuxent left North river, New York, for Norfolk.

The Michigan, at Lynnhaven roads.

The Idaho and the Vermont at Hampton roads.

The Kansas, the Louisiana and the New Hampshire, at Norfolk.

The Connecticut and the Utah, at navy yard, New York.

The Barney left navy yard, New York, for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Solace left North River for navy yard, New York.

The Hector, at Tompkinsville.

The Orion left Tompkinsville for Boston.

The Lebanon left Tompkinsville for Norfolk.

The Ajax, the Cyclops, the Mayflower and the Celtic, at navy yard, New York.

The Georgia left Newport for Block island and sound.

The Bagley, at Norfolk.

The Bailey left Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Biddle left Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Nebraska and the Rhode Island, at Boston.

The Maryland at Port Watsonville.

The Ohio, the Montgomery, the Iowa, the Montana, the Missouri, the Maine, the Kearsarge, the Wisconsin, the Birmingham and the Salem, at Philadelphia.

The Nashville left North River for Yorktown, Va.

The Smith, the Reid, the Lamson, the Preston and the Flusser left North River for Norfolk.

The Paulding, the Drayton, the Roe, the Terry and the McCall left North River for Tarrytown, N. Y.

Navy Notes

Officers for the civil engineering branch of the navy are becoming scarce, and the secretary of the navy is looking over the present class at the naval academy with a view to designating members to take a two years course at the Troy Polytechnic school. Three ensigns now at the school will not be graduated for more than a year. At present there are two vacancies and soon another will be made by the retirement of Civil Engineer Frank O. Maxson.

A report was received at the navy department stating that the battleship Maine collided with a fishing schooner on her way to Philadelphia navy yard Thursday. No report was made as to the extent of the damage to the schooner.

ITALY OPPOSING SOCIALISM

NEW YORK—It is asserted in a despatch from Rome to the New York Sun that a campaign against socialism in the army is engaging the attention of the Italian cabinet.

MME. CALVE DEFENDS OPERA OF PRESENT DAY

"Carmen" Prima Donna Says Debussy and Strauss Vocal Opportunity Is Essentially the Same as That of Composers of Earlier Schools

"As a French woman I admire the work of Debussy," said Mme. Calve yesterday afternoon, talking music to a company that gathered in her apartments at the Hotel Touraine. "I regard Debussy as less intent on giving the voice its best opportunities than on giving the impersonating talent scope. And yet I do not know how an artist can do justice to the wonderful character of Melisande unless she sings beautifully at the same time that she acts effectively. I do not think there is any difference whatever between the school of opera in which I have figured in the last 20 years and the modern school in essential requirements. It has always been necessary for a soprano in opera to perform the singing task according to the highest rules of the vocal art and at the same time to impersonate the heroine according to the best standards of the histrionic art. The two things I have always observed such artists as Mme. Lehmann and Mme. Kraus do. The two things I have always endeavored to do. The sopranos who succeed in the operas of the modern school are doing the same way."

"I do not consider the operatic performances of 15 years ago to have been better than they are today. There has been change in the style of presentation, but it has been in the way of progress. Opera is a greater art today than it ever was before, and the future will see it greater still. Every epoch and every locality has its demands, and always there are the artists to meet them."

"The music of Wagner has always been a subject of study with me, though I have never sung it. I have always attended as many of the great performances of the music dramas at Bayreuth and elsewhere as I could and I have followed the development of the Wagnerian movement as closely as if I had been a part of it. The operatic music of Richard Strauss I like, because it interprets the thought of today. 'Elektra' and 'The Rose Cavalier' are among the most impressive works in the modern repertory."

Mme. Calve and Mr. Gasparri, her husband, arrived in Boston late yesterday from Springfield where they gave their opening concert of their tour. In their traveling library is an unproduced opera in one act, "The Charity of Don Juan," written by Captain Bost, an officer of the French army who has studied with Vincent D'Indy. There are but two roles in the piece, Don Juan, for tenor voice and a Gypsy maid for soprano. Mme. Calve and Mr. Gasparri will give the work: its first presentation in Europe and afterward will give it, perhaps, in America.

Mr. Gasparri, who is an Italian, is especially interested in the operas of Puccini. His favorite roles are Pinkerton in "Butterfly" and Cavaradossi in "Tosca." These parts he has sung in the opera houses of his own country and in South America. His first appearance in America was last season, when he toured Pacific coast cities with Mme. Calve.

It is in the plans of Mme. Calve to give a part of her winters and all of her summers to teaching. She is interested in the problem of vocal pedagogics because she regards the time taken by students to fit themselves for the concert platform and opera stage as unnecessarily long.

BOSTON OPERA PLANS

Subscribers to the Boston Opera have on their library tables this morning a touch of primary color which indicates to them the new idea which is to be incorporated in the artistic direction of the company during its second three-year period under the direction of Henry Russell. This touch of color is on the cover of the prospectus of the Boston Opera company, which the press department yesterday issued and mailed. The outside of the little book, with its blue, checkered stencil border and its blue and red, rough-brushed lettering, hints at the color scheme, craftsmanlike in character, of the stage decorations which Joseph Urban has been at work on ever since last winter.

Inside the book the interesting pages are those which contain the lists of works to be sung and the names of the artists who will be heard. The new pieces in the Italian and French departments point to a rapid modernizing of Boston lyric taste. The long lists of soprano and tenor singers tell that the desire of the new operatic public for a variety of casts will continue to be gratified.

The repertory includes no works which are likely to go unproduced, and the prospectus may be looked upon as the most accurate statement possible of what the company will really do. In all there are 29 works to be given. Of these, 17 are to be sung in Italian, nine in French, two in German and one in English. In addition to these, two ballets, "Delibes" "Coppelia" and Maurice Ravel's "Adelaide," are promised. "Aida," "Otello," "Rigoletto," "Traviata" and "Trovatore" are the Verdi operas, and "Boheme," "Girl of the Golden West," "Madame Butterfly," "Manon Lescaut" and "Tosca," those of Puccini. Wolf-Ferrari comes next with two works, "The Jewels of the Madonna" and "The Secret of Suzanne." Next among the French composers has two of his operas named, "Carmen" and "Djamileh." The other Italian works are "Barber of Seville," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Don Giovanni," "Lucia" and "Pagliacci."

The works to be sung in French in ad-

WAITERS LEAVE HOTEL UNION

At a meeting of the Boston branch of the International Hotel Workers' Union, a number of its members withdrew themselves from the organization last evening, declaring that the organization and its plans are too radical. Prior to their action the meeting voted against a motion to call the strike off in a few days. It is said that negotiations will be instituted with the Parker House, the American House and the Hotel Touraine to have those who withdrew, who number, it is said, about 250, taken back at the old terms.

PERUVIAN MINISTER A SPEAKER

F. A. Pezet, minister of Peru to the United States who was here to attend the recent international congress of Chambers of Commerce in Boston, delivered an address at the dinner of the Antiquarian Society of America in Worcester in connection with the centennial session of that organization. With President Taft he was made a member of the society.

TRUCE IN OIL HEARING

NEW YORK—Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Waters-Pierce interests in the litigation with the Standard Oil Company, agreed in the supreme court on Thursday to withdraw the contempt proceedings against Samuel Bayne, a Standard Oil agent, on conditions that Bayne's counsel should strike from the records certain remarks made at the hearing derogatory of Commissioner Jacobs. This was agreed to.

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DOW CASE MAY FORCE NEW BROKERS' RULES

Reports in State street today were to the effect that as a result of revelations as to brokerage methods in Boston, made at the grand jury investigation into the affairs of Stephen R. Dow & Co., new regulations governing stock brokers will be put into effect in the near future.

The following witnesses were summoned today: Rufus G. Fessenden, president, and Richard Watts, treasurer of the American Trust Company; Herbert M. Coe and Louis N. Atherton of the Boston News Bureau; George F. Lord, secretary of the Boston stock exchange; Frank A. Remick of Kidder, Peabody Company, and a governor of the Boston stock exchange; William D. T. Trefrey, state commissioner of corporations; William C. Rogers, an attorney; Fred H. Williams, attorney and assignee for the Dow Company; Edmund H. Peulin, a stock broker said to have had business dealings with the Dow Company.

Judge Sheldon of the supreme court issued an injunction today restraining the directors of the Franklin Mining Company from disposing of their shares of stock in the company, or any shares they might have in the United Shoe Machinery Company, pending the determination of a bill brought against them by Calvin G. Pags on behalf of himself and other stockholders.

The suit was brought for the purpose of recovering losses aggregating \$82,000 sustained by the company by reason of loans made by it to Stephen R. Dow & Company. Mr. Dow is president of the company. The other directors are John C. Watson, R. M. Edwards, Harry M. Howard and Arthur L. Wyman.

TWO BIG PLANTS BURN

TAUNTON, Mass.—Six buildings were destroyed by fire last night on West Walter street. The White-Warner Manufacturing Company and the Union Stove Lining Company lost about \$125,000. Four of the buildings belonged to the White-Warner company. Help was secured from Brockton, New Bedford, Fall River and Providence.

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

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Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
P. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marzani, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
E. E. Richardson, 338 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
C. A. Cawthorne, 214 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 30 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 270 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Phillips, 164 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
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ARLINGTON
Arlington News Co.
L. H. Cooper.

ATLANTIC
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BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.
E. P. Perry, 338 Washington st.
W. D. Paine, 647 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

BROOKLYN
Ames Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Heunk, 565 Massachusetts ave.

CHARLESTOWN
George B. Lord.

CHELSEA
Jas. Blandford, 10 Wintham st.
Smith Brothers, 136 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. K. Shandness, 27 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 204 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox.

DORCHESTER
B. H. Hurl, 1468 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

FALL RIVER
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

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J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FITCHBURG
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FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde pk. ave.
Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.

HAVERHILL
William E. Fox, 248 Washington sq.

HIDEN
Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

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Barrett & Chas. W. D. Dyer.
P. F. Dresser, 371 Center st.

LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 248 Main st.

LEOMINSTER
C. A. Hosmer.

LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.

LYNN
W. N. Reed, 33 Market square.
F. W. Newhall, 101 Cor. Broad st.

MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 83 Perry st.
W. F. Shurtliff, 101 Cor. M. R. J.

MANCHESTER, MASS.
L. W. Lloyd.

MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.
Frank H. Peck, 100 Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank B. Gilman, 324 Boston ave.

WILMINGTON
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

MELROSE
George L. L. Melrose.

NEEDHAM
V. A. Rowe.

NEW BEDFORD
G. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

NEWBURYPORT
Fowles News Co., 107 State st.

ROCKLAND
A. S. Peterson.

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W. S. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH
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QUINCY
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READING
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ROXBURY
R. Allison & Co., 338 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.
W. E. Robbins, 307 Washington st.
W. E. Robbins, 307 Washington st.

SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

SONNET
Al. Ward, 245 Pearl st. Winter Hill.
H. W. Leach, 305 Somerville ave.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Fitch.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Roberts Shops, 82 Main, 215 Main, 156
C. L. Wirt, 76 Harrison ave.
The Knickerbocker, 107 State st.
W. F. Conklin & Co., 107 State st.
Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 814
State st.

STONEHAM
Nash & Co., 371 Main st.

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THE NEWS
G. F. Briggs, 273 Ash st. Newton.
W. F. Woodland, 121 Center st. New-
ton Center.
C. H. Stacey, P. O. Bldg., W. Newton.
A. V. Harrington, 105 Colles hill, 365
Center st. Newton.
T. A. Geist, 821 Washington st. New-
ton.
W. N. Town, 609 Main st.
E. S. Ball, 220 Moody st.
W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.

WEST SOMERVILLE
L. H. Steele, 100 College ave.

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C. H. Smith.

WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co.

WOBURN
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WORCESTER
Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN
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R. O. C. Bean.
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N. D. Estes, 30 Liskon st.

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J. W. Peterson, 177 State st.

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W. C. Gibson, 106 North Main st.
Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 N. Main st.

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L. T. Mead, 13 Hanover st.
NASHUA—F. Trow.

PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Con-
gress st.

RHODE ISLAND
WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.

VERMONT
BIGLOW'S Pharmacy.
Randall A. Whitcomb, 71 Main st.

HELP WANTED—MALE

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L. FILLER, 107 Cambridge st., Boston.
BOOKKEEPER wanted; address, stationing,
experience, references and salary re-
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CARPENTER and general utility man
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painting, also repair upholstered furniture.
Apply J. H. LAY, Hotel Langham, 1097
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work, good pay. THAYER-OSBORNE
SHOE CO., Farmington, N. H.
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3 in the afternoon. E. W. NEWTON
Beacon st., Boston.
ENGINEER wanted for Florida hotel;
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Protestant American, of first-class charac-
ter. Address with full particulars, GEO.
E. BATES & SON, The Grand, M. Ver-
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GENERAL MAN wanted to make him-
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FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
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hands; steady work. GOLDING MFG. CO.,
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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A GOOD HOME and good pay for person
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BOOKKEEPER for 5 hours a day and 5
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BOOKKEEPER—Experienced Protestant
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COPYING MUSIC—An intelligent person
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carefully for the press. Apply between 2
and 3 in the afternoon. E. W. NEWTON
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HOUSEWORK—Young girl or woman to
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TABLE GIRL wanted at once; good
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YOUNG GIRL wanted to act as mother's
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AMERICAN YOUNG MAN seeks factory
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BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly efficient,
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references. Address JAMES R. POW, 42
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references. WILLIAM G. PIPER, Geo. Del. Weston,
Mass.

BUTLER or porter—Young man (colored)
wishes position; good references; call or
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BUTLER or valet—Young man desires
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CRESTONDI, 5 Temple st., Boston.

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HERNANDEZ, 34 Yarmouth st., Boston.

CASHIER, 20, single, residence Boston.
Education, experienced in banking busi-
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CHAUFFEUR—Desires permanent po-
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Apply to H. R. STUART Y. M. C. A., Som-
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CHAUFFEUR (American) desires posi-
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and careful driver; neatness special en-
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CHOREMAN desires position; Scotch;
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COACHMAN or general man (married)
wants position in private family; Brook-
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wants position. Address WATERS, 34 Kendall
st., Boston, suite 2, 22.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER with 6
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city. WILLIAM A. AYER, 39 Auburn st.,
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COMPOSITOR, temperate, capable, reli-
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ER, 219 Columbus ave., Boston.

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of all kinds for janitor work. JOSEPH
FRANK, 2 Hingham st., Boston.

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Brookline; \$50 month. Mention No. 7891.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 23, single,
residence Boston, all references and edu-
cation; mention 7891. STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneel-
and st., Boston; tel. 2900.

ENGINEER (24-class, 39), married, resi-
dence Amherst, \$18.50. Mention No. 7891.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

ENGINEER licensed first-class, desires
position; experienced; temperate and reliable;
electric light plant, hotel, factory or institu-
tion. ROBERT M. SNYDER, 3292 Prairie
ave., Chicago.

ENGLISHMAN, new arrival (21), desires
position of any kind; mechanically inclined;
good wages; references. Address
30 Faulkner st., Fields Corner, Boston.

EXPERIENCED FIRST TENOR wants
situation with male or mixed quartet.
Address: ROBERT M. SNYDER, 3292 Prairie
ave., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED FURNACE AND
CHIMNEY MAN wants position; temperate,
trustworthy, reliable; references. Address
MR. DOUGLAS, 131 Myrtle st., Bos-
ton.

FARMER, capable all-round man, desires
position. LEON C. REMIS, 48 Allston ave.,
Revere, Mass.

FIREMAN (24-class, 49), married, resi-
dence Amherst, \$15. Mention No. 7891.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

FIREMAN, first-class license (single) de-
sires situation; 10 hours a day; good
wages; references. Address: ROBERT M.
SNYDER, 3292 Prairie ave., Chicago.

FOREMAN, 23, married, residence Lynn,
Mass.; desires position; good wages; re-
ferences. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (ser-
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton; tel. 2900.

GARAGE WORK wanted by young man
(21), hard worker, willing; can drive car.
Address: SUMMERMAN, 14 Chelsea st., East
Boston.

GENERAL MAN OR CARETAKER de-
sires position around gentleman's place;
good wages; references. Address: ALFRED
JONES, 4 Concord st., Charlestown, Mass.

INSTRUCTOR, English, French and Ger-
man; desires position; good wages; re-
ferences. Address: WALTER A. BINNS, 22
Lincoln st., Boston.

ITALIAN YOUNG MAN of 18, reads and
writes English as well as Italian, good in
arithmetics, would like steady employment
translating, bookkeeping, etc. Address
LORENZO TESSICINO, 1 North sq., Bos-
ton.

JANITOR or caretaker (married) wants
position; capable of doing general repairs;
best references. WALTER A. BINNS, 22
Lincoln st., Boston.

JANITOR WORK or taking care of fur-
nace; any general work desired. WILLIAM
J. MURPHY, 924 Harrison ave., Boston.

MAN (27, married) desires position with
opportunity to learn auto driving; strictly
temperate; would do other work; moder-
ate wages. W. MORRIS, 24 Francis st.,
Waltham, Mass.

MAN (39), good habits and references,
desires position; good wages; references.
Address: FORREST ROBINSON, 13 Vine st.,
Haverhill, Mass.

MASTER MECHANIC (39), married, resi-
dence Boston; desires position; good wages;
references. Address: LORENZO TESSICINO,
1 North sq., Boston.

MECHANIC ARTS GRADUATE with 3
months' practical experience desires position
in architectural office; references. WIL-
LIAM M. HARTSHORN, 71 Waltham st.,
Boston.

NEAT YOUNG MAN (19, colored) wants
position running elevator at or porter;
experienced. Address: PERCY SULLIVAN,
125 W. 12th st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK wanted, with opportunity
for advancement, or would learn some
business. JOSEPH HENNINGER, 181
Washington st., Boston.

PAINTER (inside, 50), married, residence
West Townsend; good references and ex-
perience. Address: WALTER A. BINNS, 22
Lincoln st., Boston.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

PAPERHANGER, 50, married, residence
West Townsend; good references and ex-
perience. Address: WALTER A. BINNS, 22
Lincoln st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR desires po-
sition; references. Address: WILFRED
BERG, 14 E. Brookline st., Boston.

PORTER (colored) would like position
evening; references. Address: HARRY
ENNIS, 605 Shawmut ave., Roxbury Dist., Boston.

PORTER or general man (colored) de-
sires position, or would cook and clean
house. GEORGE F. MARCILL, 3 Bur-
bank st., Boston.

PRINTING (all-round) desires situation
city or country; 30 years' experience;
temperate and reliable. M. E. TOWNE, 125
W. 12th st., Boston.

RELIABLE COLORED MAN would like
care of furnaces and to do chores in
private families in the Back Bay district;
good wages. Address: WILFRED BERG,
14 E. Brookline st., Boston.

SALESMAN, 15 years' experience in
picture frame and art line, desires position;
references. Address: WILFRED BERG,
14 E. Brookline st., Boston.

SALESMAN OR CHAUFFEUR—Single
man (28) desires permanent employment
with auto dealer or first-class private fam-
ily; references. Address: FRANK A. MACKEN-
ZIE, 1165 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN would like position in Bos-
ton that would not require full time; no
experience. D. W. HARRINGTON, 1A
Haynes pk., Roxbury, Mass.

SECRETARIAL WORK desired evenings
by an efficient and capable secretary, now
employed. H. A. LEANOR, 72 Rustic
Cambridge, Mass.

SHIPPER—Married man, temperate and
steady; would like position as shipping
clerk; references given. ALLISTON,
GOODRICH, 63 Astor st., Suite 10, Bos-
ton.

STEAMFITTER—Strictly temperate man
desires position as caretaker of real estate
or club or private concern; best of refer-
ences. H. A. LEANOR, 72 Rustic
Cambridge, Mass.

STEREOTYPY and pressman, all-
round, experienced; temperate; moderate
wages. FRED LANDEAU, 44 Gray st.,
Boston.

STEWART desires position on land or
water. WILLIAM F. ENGLISH, 23 River
st., Norwalk, Conn.

STUDENT, refined, musical, wishes to
move to another house, tending
furnace and other duties in exchange;
board and room; best references. ARTHUR
DUDLEY, room 15, Dorchester, Mass.

STUDENT (24) desires employment after-
noon and evening as collector, companion,
attendant or any other work; speaks excel-
lent French. WALLACE BLAIN, 24 Cortes
st., Boston.

TUTOR (Italian), university graduate,
desires position; good wages; references.
Dante, opera libretto. J. DREDEOLA, 27
Hanover st., Boston.

WANTED for 14-year-old school boy
work on Saturday afternoon; good wages.
Write PLACEMENT BUREAU,
Dudley, 100 Huntington ave., Boston; tel.
Roxbury 373-M.

WANTED—Work on farm, delivery
wagon or stable for 16-year-old boy. Write
JAMES H. HARRIS, 100 Huntington ave.,
or tel. Roxbury 373-M.

WANTED—By young man (21) position
as companion to elderly gentleman going
to Europe; must be capable of doing
very best of references. E. W. DROH,
Box 463, Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL (16), single, residence
Cambridge, \$8.80. Mention No. 7891.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2900.

YOUNG COLORED MAN (18) would like
work as elevator boy in hotel or apartment
house; references. Address: HARRY
FAIRWEATHER st., Boston.

YOUNG COUNTRYMAN desires work
around gentleman's place, or as teamster.
WILLIAM PIER, Weston, Vt.

YOUNG MAN wishes employment in
hotel or club. FRANK H. HERRIER, 60 Somerset
st., Plymouth, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position in
wholesale house, boot and shoe preferred;
good wages; references. GEORGE E. EVANS,
Wigwagworth st., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes employment as
porter, elevator boy or in hotel;
good references. D. H. McFEETES, 13 New-
bury st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as
attendant, companion or investigator;
best references. D. H. McFEETES, 13 New-
bury st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (colored, West Indian) de-
sires position as bellman, waiter, butler
or kitchen man; city or country. THOMAS
WALDE, 129 Belmont st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (32) desires position as
attendant, companion or investigator;
best references. D. H. McFEETES, 13 New-
bury st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (colored) desires position
as attendant, companion or investigator;
best references. D. H. McFEETES, 13 New-
bury st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (colored) desires position
as attendant, companion or investigator;
best references. D. H. McFEETES, 13 New-
bury st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (colored) desires position
as attendant, companion or investigator;
best references. D. H. McFEETES, 13 New-
bury st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CAPABLE COLORED WOMAN desires
position as matron or checker in store
or club; must be experienced. MISS
E. J. WHITAKER, 27 Pembroke st., Bos-
ton.

CHAMBERWORK or general housework
wanted; references. MISS MARY
LILLIA BABBITT, 48 Hastings st., Cam-
bridge, Mass.

CHAMBER WORK AND SEWING want-
ed; anything in light work. MARY
Dwyer, 14 Springfield st., Boston.

CLEANING or morning work wanted
HARRIET FAIRIS, 613 Shawmut ave., Bos-
ton.

CLEANING—Wanted, by a high school
graduate, general office work, with knowl-
edge of the switchboard; have had 2 years
experience. ETHEL M. GEARY, 71 Tele-
graph st., South Boston.

CLERK, 23, single, residence Boston, ex-
perienced in filing, good references, edu-
cation; mention 2540. STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8
Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2900.

CLERK OR CHOCOLATE DIPPER—Posi-
tion desired by refined American woman;
good wages; references. MISS
MARY BROOKS, 191 Washington st.,
Keene, N. H.

COMPANION or mother's helper—Re-
fined, experienced; temperate; capable of
assisting with light housework and sewing;
in Newark or Elizabeth, N. J. R. F. V.
No. 2.

COMPANION-SECRETARY—Young lady,
refined, wants situation; experienced social
familiar; must be capable of doing all
that will go anywhere. MISS CLARA
BROWN, 706 Huntington ave., Boston; tel.
Roxbury 373-M.

COOK AND SECOND MAID—Two sisters
(colored) would like position in family
or hotel; good wages; references. ELVIA
GITTENS, care Mrs. Simmons, 94
Minister st., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER—Employment by day or
evening; must be capable of doing all
cutting, fitting and remodeling; no ob-
jection to out of city. MISS JONES, 708
Dudley, 100 Huntington ave., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, competent to fit and
finish, good designer, would like employ-
ment in family or hotel; references. MISS
TIE MOXLEY SMITH, 15 Copeland st.,
Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER desires employment; 15
years' experience; must be capable of doing
all private high grade work by the day.
MISS A. ROBERTS, 408 Massachusetts
ave., Boston.

DRESSMAKER'S ASSISTANT—Reliable
young woman, without experience but quick
to learn; references. MISS M. L. BUCK,
144 Park st., Medford, Mass.

DRESSMAKING by the day desired by
competent woman; cuts, fits and remod-
els gowns and suits, also children's clothes.
MISS M. PURDY, 15 Rosemont rd., Dor-
chester, Mass.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER, Smith and
Columbia graduate, would tutor; English,
Latin, French, German, grammar, history.
LUCY HEALD, 15 Wendell st., Cambridge,
Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by
refined, experienced woman; must be capable
of doing all that will go anywhere. MISS
HILDA HICKS, 105 Huntington ave.,
Boston, suite 1.

GIRL (16) would like laundry or day's
work. MABEL GUIDE, 192 Northampton
st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER with child 7 years de-
sires position; references; must be capable
as to qualifications and reliability. Ad-
dress Mrs. C. A. WADSWORTH, 25 Florence
st., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, desires
position in small refined family; good cook;
neat and trustworthy; capable of taking
charge of laundry. Mrs. DELIA F. KEANE,
Box 32, Bedford, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER with 2 girls (11 and 14)
desires position; references; must be capable
as to qualifications and reliability. Ad-
dress Mrs. C. A. WADSWORTH, 25 Florence
st., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—A refined American
woman desires to substitute for parties
living home or time, or any other work
when extra help is needed. MISS P. P.
HADDON, 8 Manthorne rd., Roxbury,
Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young Prot-
estant lady with girl of 10 wishes position
in small family; references; must be capable
as to qualifications and reliability. Ad-
dress Mrs. C. A. WADSWORTH, 25 Florence
st., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in
small family; references; must be capable
as to qualifications and reliability. Ad-
dress Mrs. C. A. WADSWORTH, 25 Florence
st., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, conscientious
and experienced woman of middle
age; references; must be capable as to
qualifications and reliability. Address
Mrs. C. A. WADSWORTH, 25 Florence
st., Malden,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

EASTERN STATES

EASTERN STATES

CENTRAL STATES

CENTRAL STATES

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have been for their upholstery workroom for measure for shades and draperies. Apply at office of general manager.

SALESMAN—First class salesman wanted for stationery trade; factory established over 30 years; good salary and fine opportunity for good man; write stating experience. PENNSYLVANIA PRINTING CO., Johnstown, Pa.

UPHOLSTERY SALESMAN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent salesman for their upholstery department; only those thoroughly experienced in the handling of portieres and heavy goods need apply. Call at general manager's office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOK SALESWOMAN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York city, require an experienced, competent saleswoman, having a knowledge of German and French, for their book department. Apply at office of general manager.

CANINE—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their candy department. Apply at office of general manager.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced, for private high grade work; reference, A. ARMOND & CIE, 8085 17th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERKINS—R. H. MACY & CO., require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswoman for their department. Apply at office of the GENERAL MANAGER.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require the services of a number of girls to addressers for their mail order department. Apply to superintendent of mail building.

GIRL for general housework; this position offers an opportunity to live in a harmonious atmosphere; address, Mrs. C. R. KEMP, 356 Madison av., Flushing, L. I. N. Y.

GIRLS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have several permanent vacancies for bright girls over 16 in various positions throughout their establishment; excellent opportunities and good chance for beginners. Apply at the office of the GENERAL MANAGER.

GIRLS—R. H. MACY & CO. have several permanent vacancies for bright, well-recommended girls over 16 years as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply at the office of the GENERAL MANAGER.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require the services of a number of experienced salesladies, irrespective of whether their training has been in a small or large store; for the following departments and offer excellent salaries and splendid opportunities. Women's attire, upholstery, hosiery, etc. Apply at SUTP'S OFFICE, main bldg.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require the services of a number of girls to addressers for their mail order department. Apply to superintendent of mail building.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require the services of a number of young ladies having had experience in the handling of mail orders and parcels in large department stores. Apply at superintendent's office.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require the services of a number of young girls to act as parcel wrappers and messengers. If under 16 bring working papers. Apply at SUTP'S OFFICE, main bldg.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require several waitresses. Apply at third floor mail room.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York city, require the services of a number of young ladies over 18 to act as cashiers. Apply at SUTP'S OFFICE, main bldg.

HAND SEWERS—R. H. MACY & CO. require experienced, neat sewers for making fancy novelties in cloth and straw. Apply at the office of the GENERAL MANAGER.

HOUSEWOMAN—Expected white girl wanted in small family; good reference and high wages. E. ALISOOP, 675 Clinton av., Newark, N. J.

LORD & TAYLOR, New York city, require neat, intelligent girls between the ages of 14 and 18 as messengers; opportunity for advancement. Apply to superintendent at superintendent's office, 4th floor, Broadway.

OPERATORS—R. H. MACY & CO. require experienced table hands and operators for their upholstery workrooms on curtains and draperies; must be experienced as practised. Apply at the office of the GENERAL MANAGER.

RELIABLE, NEAT GIRL wanted for general housework; must be experienced; references. MISS J. L. HILL, 72 East 7th st., New York.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted in every town, preferable women; canvassing dignified and good pay; salary and commission. Write for particulars. ROSA LIND CO., 114 Broad St., New York.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted in every locality; quick and easy selling household articles; salary and commission. SUCCESS SPECIALTY CO., 10 W. 98th st., New York.

SALESWOMEN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have vacancies in various departments throughout the store for particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced salesladies. Apply at office of general manager.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant in school; resident; good opportunity for advancement; references. Interview school by appointment. HERBERT HALL, Philadelphia, N. J.

WANTED—A young woman to do typewriting. MRS. A. C. PALMER, 107 E. 30th st., New York city.

WANTED—Colored maid to take charge of small apartment for one lady. MRS. A. C. PALMER, 107 E. 30th st., New York city.

WANTED—A young girl with some knowledge of typewriting in a dressmaking establishment. MRS. A. C. PALMER, 107 E. 30th st., New York city.

WANTED—Refined help for dining room; \$4 a week, board and room; a good home. ONIDA COMMUNITY LTD., Kenwood, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; no washing; wages \$5; second girl kept. Address MAJ. MCFARLAND, St. Port, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—French lady for permanent position as secretary; she must be under 30 years of age and of French birth. Address, Mrs. M. H. KNOWLES, 464 Oakwood av., Chicago.

WANTED—Competent general houseworker for family; must be experienced; be neat and willing to live alone at times for a few days; in suburb one hour from New York city. Address M. H. SINCLAIR, 1714 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WE REQUIRE A YOUNG WOMAN with thorough knowledge of English and some French; must be capable of taking charge of the writing and display of show cards in the store; considerable executive ability is essential; apply in person to a private office. R. H. MACY & CO., Herald sq., New York.

YOUNG LADY about 18 wanted to assist in the store; 50 weeks to start. C. PARSONS, 535 W. 111th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MAN, with trade journal and department experience in West, wants position in or near New York city. ROBERT H. THIESS, 243 West 56th st., New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, young woman, 8 years experience, wishes position as either or both; thoroughly experienced; best references. A. K. VISION, 1600 Ave. A., Bronx, N. Y.

BOY (17) desires position with opportunity to learn a trade; willing to work at anything; state terms and wages. JOSEPH HIRBY, 1541 Avenue A., New York.

BUSINESS MAN desires position of any kind in the East. ED. FRANKLIN, 556 W. Main st., Falmouth, Me.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, wishes a position, private or commercial; in West, or elsewhere. FRED SCHERER, 508 9th av., New York city.

CLERK with 15 years experience in office work; desires position; accurate in keeping accounts and collecting book debts. MISS B. L. MACPHERSON, 1007 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CORRESPONDENT (27) capable taking entire charge; systematic; understands type writing; also fluent in French; newspaper experience; moderate salary. New York references. DONALD WALLACE, 1090 Parkington av., Plainfield, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, elevations and interior designs, water color and ink render, wants position; wages reasonable. W. MARSHALL, 206 La Fontaine st., Bronx, New York.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, desires position; competent; ink, water color, in building factories, industrial plants and machinery installations; good superintendent. A. HAMILTON, 608 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELDERLY MAN (85) seeks work at anything in New York city or vicinity, with good home and \$8 per week; for the following departments and offer excellent salaries and splendid opportunities. Women's attire, upholstery, hosiery, etc. Apply at SUTP'S OFFICE, main bldg.

HANDY MAN (20), experienced carpenter, practical, all-round mechanic, understands painting, varnishing, glazing, locksmithing, plumbing, etc.; desires position; best references. R. ROSENBERG, 71 W. 80th st., New York.

INTERVIEWED YOUNG MAN (married) desires position as interpreter; hotel or department store; University graduate; at present, N. Y. City to complete his musical studies. X. MARSHALL, 206 La Fontaine st., Bronx, New York.

JANITOR, strictly temperate, experienced all repairs, wishes change of apartment house; good reference; own tools. W. 151st st., New York.

MAN, fair education, speaks 4 languages, wishes position at anything; would do anything; best references. HENRI GLANER, 340 W. 31st st., New York.

MAN highly educated, good linguist, fluent in French, German, with experience in executive and selling ability, desires position, eastern states. LEO EDENHEIMER, 100 Edmund Hurley, 32 Broadway, New York.

MANAGER of poultry plant wants position; thoroughly understands utility and business; raised 15,000 chicks last year; best references. GEO. R. BOSTON, 1 Duer st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTER—Janitor or private position wanted by young man (colored); good references. WILLIAM ROBINSON, 611 S. 12th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTER—Situation desired by experienced colored man. Can furnish references. WILLIAM HOUCK, 9 McKee av., Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITION wanted as salesman, buyer or assistant manager with New York firm; good knowledge of commerce; wages, etc. A. I. references. T. T. BRADBURY, 389 Penn. st., Reading, Pa.

SHIPPING CLERK—Young man, (German) wishes position in wholesale house. WILLIAM CONRAD TIEBOLD, 235 East 21st st., New York.

WILLING woman; married couple; willing workers; middle-aged; excellent cooks; waiter, useful, care furniture; or caretakers; references. MRS. KELLY, 234 W. 12th st., New York.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires employment; wide experience in traffic and rate road; good references; commercial line. L. P. FILER, 448 St. Lawrence av., Chicago.

TRIMMERS (CLERK) chopper and trimmer wants position; good references. HARRY D. BLUME, 21 19th st., New York.

USEFUL, VALUED domestic; highly recommended; personally suitable; gentleman's home; 35 years last employer; English, capable; country; apply by letter only. HENRY KING, 335 10th st., New York city.

YOUNG GERMAN (31) thoroughly experienced in all branches of shoe and leather business would like work at same or at anything else. M. BAUMANN, 240 E. 85th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, refined, good appearance, wishes position with gentleman as valet or attendant; excellent references. 408 W. 120th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (20), educated, wishes position with chemist; references. C. A. SHAW, 299 W. 122nd st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (married), 24 desires position at one of our establishments; reliable; to do anything; salary no object; canvassing; highest credentials or bond; can manage, pack, travel; desires; apply by letter only. LOUIS TAUBENFELD, 30 W. 120th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN wishes employment in hotel or club; Florida; Atlantic city; FRANK H. CHERRIER, 90 Somerset st., Plymouth, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (26), ambitious, sales and executive ability, wishes to connect with established concern where there is opportunity for advancement. PAUL S. LEWIS, 764 Flatbush av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in all branches of banking, now holding responsible position in New York city, desires to make change. D. A. GARRER, 6393 Morrell av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG MAN desires position, translation work; English-Spanish, Spanish-English and typewriting. C. HOWARD, 307 Spring Garden st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman; references; first-class laundress. MRS. MAMIE ROBERTS, 137 W. 110th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' experience; desires work by the day, cutting, fitting, and remodeling; city references. MISS E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

DRESSMAKER desires employment by day; competent, reliable; tailor system; all goods made and remodeled; \$2.20 per piece. MRS. PENNING, 308 West 10th st., New York.

EXPERT LADY ACCOUNTANT desires employment; will keep accounts and not needing steady work; owns and close books. A. SCHULTZ, 10 W. 98th st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Part of day employment desired by reliable colored woman; good references. JIMMA ELLIS, 529 W. 114th st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—German woman wants work in family of two adults; first-class references; good cook, MIS. REGINE HOSEHEL, 31 E. 46th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman wishes position as housekeeper; good cook and baker; fond of children; suitable references. MISS M. GREENHAGEN, 339 Washington av., New York.

LADY, several years' experience, office cashier, banking, guests ledger, desires opening similar capacity in any city; references. JIMMA ELLIS, 529 W. 114th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored), first-class, desires washing at home by dozen or piece, also morning work; call or write. MISS DRIFFIELD, 326 W. 53rd st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires day's work; competent; short hours; suitable by letter. ALICE WAYNE, 212 E. 127th st., New York.

REFINED HOUSEKEEPER—Refined and educated middle-aged lady desires position in New York or near by as managing housekeeper where one or more maid are employed; suitable references. MISS A. E. NEILL, 92 W. Brookline st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Experienced North German wishes position; speaks French, Italian, and German; references. HEBER, 235 E. 60th st., New York city.

POSITION as companion or amanuensis lady by middle-aged woman; good reader and correspondent; secretarial qualifications. 2444 Nicholas st., Philadelphia.

POSITION wanted as companion or mother's helper; position of trust; refined woman; would do anything; best references. MRS. E. OLTMAN, 50 Ft. Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN, child of school age desires position as housekeeper or caretaker; good home, excellent references. MISS KNOBLOCH, 420 53rd st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS—Refined colored woman wishes employment with first-class family; references. MISS FROST, 31 W. 131st st., New York city.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; hand sewing, millinery; city only. MISS M. BROWN, 45 E. 120th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, neat, accurate, wishes position preferably in Bronx. Address, MISS K. MASON, 712 E. 17th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER desires position for evening or few evenings weekly; experienced and accurate; secretarial qualifications. MISS NEWFIELD, 335 W. 112th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years experience, stenographer and office assistant, slight knowledge of bookkeeping, desires permanent position; best references. HENRI GLANER, 340 W. 31st st., New York.

TEACHER of piano desires employment; specially adapted to teaching; references. MISS SOHRT, 57 E. 94th st., New York.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN AND ESTIMATOR, experienced, wanted for cash, door and cabinet factory; state full particulars. GRIBBIN, 115 8th st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A man to help in grocery and manage small meat market; must have some experience, know the meat business thoroughly; reliable and very industrious. Address, stating references and wages desired. CHAS. LE NOIR, 270 Cumberland av., Asheville, N. C.

WANTED—An experienced string checker; steady work. Apply by letter only. GEORGE W. WHALL, Tolono, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

FARMER AND WIFE, on country place, must be intelligent and temperate, with some mechanical knowledge. WM. V. CHUTE, 433 McKnight bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Good girl or woman wanted. MISS HERSEL, 821-823 E. 12th st., Kansas City, Mo.; home phone 8086.

GIRL OR WOMAN wanted for general housework and cooking in small family; must be experienced; good home and medium wages. Address MISS ERNEST FRANK SAYLES, Box 142, Washington av., Chicago.

HAND IRONER on shirts. LONGFELLOW SHIRT FACTORY, South Bend, Ind.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted in every locality; quick and easy selling household articles; salary and commission. SUCCESS SPECIALTY CO., 10 W. 98th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for reception room and stenographer for small office; moderate salary. H. A. KAYNE, 81 East Madison st., Chicago.

WANTED—A man for general housework; good wages. H. P. WILKINS, 6038 Winthrop av., Chicago. Phone Edgewater 17.

YOUNG GIRL to care for 3-year-old child every afternoon and evening when needed; must be reliable and capable; good references. D. A. HERREN, 1215 N. State st., Chicago, Tel. North 4208.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to help in light housework; must be reliable and capable; good references. D. A. HERREN, 1215 N. State st., Chicago, Tel. North 4208.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MAN (30) 8 years' experience with 2 large concerns, wants position with 2 large concerns; good references. KARL ABBOTT, 602 Monroe av., 3rd fl., New York.

ARCHITECT desires position; structural engineer and able supervisor; 18 years' experience; well educated; references. CARL ABBOTT, 602 Monroe av., 3rd fl., New York.

BANK BOOKKEEPER and teller desires position in banking; references. MISS M. BROWN, 45 E. 120th st., New York.

BUYER (printing), thoroughly capable and efficient, desires permanent location as buyer of printing; will locate anywhere. H. K. DENNICKSON, 2009 Larabee st., Chicago.

CHIEF desires position in West or South; have held similar positions in first-class hotels, restaurants and clubs; references. H. K. DENNICKSON, 2009 Larabee st., Chicago.

CLERICAL position or assistant bookkeeping desired by man (40, married), experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; Indiana; references. E. D. HILKEBACH, 414 E. 23d st., Indianapolis.

CORRESPONDENT or clerical position desired in Chicago by young man (married), good education, good accounts; railroad experience. F. C. SPIROPOULOS, R. F. D. No. 2, Hinsdale, Ill.

JANITOR'S HELPER wants position; or janitor; references. JOHN HARTY, 613 Kensington av., Chicago, Ill.

JANITOR wishes care of 2 or 3 furnaces near Evanston, and Melrose st., Chicago; 12 E. 94th st., New York.

MAN (35) AND WIFE (27) desire position in home or office; references. VAN C. WARD, 902 Leland av., Chicago.

WANTED, sewing by the day; price \$2. MISS M. BROWN, 45 E. 120th st., New York.

WANTED—Position as photo retoucher by young lady with 3 years' experience. MISS M. BROWN, 45 E. 120th st., New York.

YOUNG LADY desires position as companion; also desires position as stenographer; good education; references. MISS M. BROWN, 45 E. 120th st., New York.

POSITION wanted by reliable middle-aged man; has had knowledge of much of the business of the country; references. HENRY HOELKE, 243 Seminary av., Chicago.

PRINTER, 15 years' experience on public printing; references. MISS M. BROWN, 45 E. 120th st., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, or anything where opportunity lies ahead of initiative; young married man (35), refined, educated in England, Germany and U. S.; traveled extensively; wants opportunity to make good for big place; will read, accomplished, musical, linguist; uses typewriter well; reading law in spare time; go anywhere; best of references. MISS M. BROWN, 45 E. 120th st., New York.

SALESMAN (30), desires position, wholesale or retail; ambitious, married, thoroughly reliable; long experience; managing retail grocery; at liberty now. EDWARD KRAE, 110 S. Irving av., Chicago.

SITUATION wanted by young man 20 years old; willing like technical opportunities to learn the advertising business with some agency; will start at the bottom; can furnish references. CARL ABBOTT, 602 Monroe av., 3rd fl., New York.

SUBSTITUTED chief inspector in hotel; position wanted by man (40) with 25 years experience in machine shop; has held important positions for 10 years; best references. DAVID L. AUSTIN, 503 Myron av., Columbus, O.

TRAVELING MANAGER desires employment; wide experience in traffic and rate road; good references; commercial line. L. P. FILER, 448 St. Lawrence av., Chicago.

WANTED—Position in hotel or restaurant; references. MISS M. BROWN, 45 E. 120th st., New York.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT, companion or mother's helper, with opportunity to attend night school; references. MISS BRITIA HILL, 115 8th st., Cleveland, O.

COMPANION—Refined woman, 35-40, desires position with lady; would travel. IDA M. ROBINSON, 65 South Fourth st., Columbus, O.

DRESSMAKER wants employment by day; reasonable price. Tel. Normal 8221. MISS MARGARET F. BAIRD, 648 W. 106th st., Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and business woman (35), competent to manage office, desires permanent position; \$20-\$25. MRS. J. L. RAYBOLD, 470 Racine av., Chicago, Tel. Ravenswood 570.

FRENCH TEACHER desires employment by the hour; conversation or reading. L. H. LOTHROP, 1534 Larchmont av., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER—Elderly woman desires position, or to work in small family; good references. Address, Mrs. LENA WHITNEY, 1934 Kenilworth av., Chicago.

KINDERGARTNER wishes position as teacher and companion for small children; good references furnished; any part of the year considered. MISS NELLE ROBERTS, 10 Box 318, Carletonville, N. C.

LADY of refinement, with 10 years' experience, desires position as secretary or social secretary; would travel; best references. ESTELLE J. VAUGHAN, 811 E. 4th st., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MAN (35) AND WIFE (27)

BAY STATE NEWS

MALDEN

At the annual meeting and dinner of former noble grands of Middlesex lodge of Odd Fellows, held last evening, officers elected were: President, Samuel Derby; vice-president, Charles A. Mayo; secretary, E. P. Holton.

Returns made to the Board of Trade by the merchants' week committees from the recent celebration show that the Board of Trade will receive about \$750 from the week. This amount will be used for the celebration next year.

Raymond DuPuy commandery, Golden Cross, worked the scarlet degree last night on 14 candidates. Matthew Barr commanded the degree, and delegations were present from Crusader commandery of Somerville and Red Cross commandery of Cambridge.

BRIDGEWATER

The Dramatic Club of the high school has organized as follows: President, George Richmond; secretary and treasurer, Miss Margaret Hooper; business manager, Leroy Perkins; play committee, Miss Sylvia Cook, Daniel Holmstead and Miss Evelyn Holmes.

The four-year division of class B of the Bridgewater Normal school has elected these officers: President, J. Stearns Cushing; vice-president, Miss Dorothy Newton; historian, Miss Iva McFadden; secretary-treasurer, Miss Dolly Nerney; editor, Miss McFadden.

WINCHESTER

The athletic constitution of the high school has been amended so post-graduates may take part in the school athletics, provided they have not played on the school team for more than four years.

Eighteen teams are entered for the club bowling tournament at the Calumet Club and the club has voted to give the use of the alleys to the ladies every Tuesday afternoon, commencing next month.

LEXINGTON

The annual inspection of the members of the George C. Meade post 119, G. A. R., was held last evening in Grand Army hall and the Rev. Truman Weed of Concord, N. H., formerly patriotic instructor of the Francis Gould post of Arlington was the inspecting officer.

The Lexington Old Belfry Club has appointed a special committee of seven, with F. Foster Sherburne, chairman, to have charge of the refinancing of the club.

FRANKLIN

The high school paper, the Blue and White, has selected the following staff for the coming year: Editor-in-chief, Miss Edna Trask; business manager, Louis Gladys Midgley; athletic managers, Louis Pieri and Miss Grace Rockwood; class editors, the Misses Irene Haggard, May Lennon and Grace Chilson; exchange editor, Miss Marjorie Abbott; alumni editor, Miss Letitia Farrell; subscription editor, Kenneth Johnson.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Republican town committee has filed its organization papers as follows: Chairman, Edward T. Morse; treasurer, Charles H. Keith; secretary, Charles W. Waterman; William Adam, Charles Cole, Fred E. Fuller, W. B. Chamberlain, Carl E. Poole, Howard C. Bacon, H. S. Moorhouse and Fred A. Hoyt.

WEYMOUTH

The Men's Club of the Union Congregational church will hold a patriotic service in the church this evening. Members of Reynolds post, 58, G. A. R., will attend. The Rev. A. V. House, pastor of the church, will speak. There will be readings and songs.

DEDHAM

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church will meet Monday evening. Prof. James Geddes of Boston University will speak upon his work among Italians.

MEDFORD

At the close of registration last evening the total enrollment of the city became 4961, an increase of about 500 since the July registration.

STONEHAM

The officers of the high school cadets have selected Nov. 29 for their annual party in armory hall.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In the old days of golf there were certain pairs among the professionals who were famous for their challenge matches. As soon as any one distinguished himself particularly he immediately was called on by others to play a match. The World of Golf comments on this fact, and says that what is strange in these days of keen competition is that the Duncans, the Balls, the Sherlocks and the rest of the people whom we still describe as young, show no inclination to attack the long-time champions, except in the regular program of meeting, of which the open championship and the £400 tournament are the only two that count very much in the making of a man's name. A four-ball match, it is true, may be good enough fun for a friendly round—though this is a debatable point—but it would not be a satisfactory contest when a large sum of money as well as reputations were at stake.

Ray has won the open, and at last broken the monopoly of the old brigade, but there is no doubt that the aspirants to supremacy are shaping more and more every season under the oppression of Vardon, Braid, Taylor and Herd. But of challenges there are none. In the old days a player who has done far less than George Duncan has accomplished in recent years would have found around him a company of devoted supporters intent on matching him against the reigning champion. So, too, in regard to Tom Hall after his victory in the News of the World tournament in 1909, following hard upon his performance of figuring as runner-up for two seasons in succession in the open championship.

In former times such men could hardly have rested without a match with the acknowledged champion. This kind of rivalry has gone out of golf. The battles of the links are as strenuous as ever, but they are haphazard in the sense that they come into life as the result of a draw. There is none of the old spirit of sporting antagonism between two particular men, a spirit which, when those men came to grips invested their struggle with a pungency which no tournament could produce. At one time the open championship was a stirrer of much healthy strife, and it engendered some of the best matches of a decade or so ago. It was directly responsible, for instance, for the contest between Harry Vardon and Willie Park, which took place in 1899, and which probably excited more interest than any other single in the modern history of the game.

It was nearly a year in progress of arrangement. What happened was at the end of the third round of the championship at Prestwick in 1898; everybody expected Park to win, and he personally felt confident. He was at the head of affairs, two strokes in front of Vardon. The latter, however, accomplished a brilliant 76 in the last round (76 at Prestwick was very fine indeed in the "gutter" days) while Park, who was in the couple immediately behind Vardon lost a stroke here and there until when he drove from the last tee he required to do a par three to tie. He reached the green, laid his run-up within four feet of the hole, and then missed the putt—just the sort of putt which, in the ordinary way, he could down without the thought of missing. Park was not a youngster fighting for fame, rather was he then recognized as the champion of Scottish professional golf, but the effect of the afore-mentioned result was to make him determined to humble the mighty Vardon. He was out instantly with a challenge, but for a home-and-home match he insisted upon choosing Musselburgh as his course.

That was natural, because Musselburgh has been the home of the Parks for generations. Vardon, however, knew the partisan spirit of the crowd at Musselburgh, and he was not inclined to take risks. For months the principals remained stubborn, but Park at length gave way, and agreed to take North Berwick as his home course. Another championship had come and gone before they met, but Vardon was still supreme. There were 8000 or 10,000 spectators at North Berwick, where, after the contest had opened with 10 halved holes, Vardon finished with a lead of 2 up. At Ganton he won with ease.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 780 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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The Best
City and Suburban Property
Timber and Coal Lands
The Best
FREE ILLUSTRATED REGISTERS
These state wants
H. W. HILLBARY & COMPANY,
419 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
Branch Office, Charlottesville, Va.

REAL ESTATE—INVESTMENTS

OREGON TIMBER
Eight hundred million feet old growth virgin timber, 80 per cent Oregon pine, 20 per cent white cedar. Close to rail and water transportation. Title and cruise absolutely guaranteed. Price \$500,000. Liberal terms. KIMBALL & SOMERS, 307 Syndicate bldg., Oakland, Cal.

school training, it is clear that these schools are very fast becoming almost as much the schools of the whole people as the primary schools. Undoubtedly the growing recognition of so-called practical subjects in the high school curriculums has had something to do with the growth of general interest in the opportunities those institutions offer, but it is also beyond question that this fast spreading patronage of the high schools is made possible by the great material prosperity of the people. The man with a trade, the artisan, even the day laborer, today earns an income which enables him to give his children a far more liberal schooling than in former years. And he does give it, partly because he has come to understand the value in dollars and cents such an education will be to his offspring, and partly because a desire for knowledge for its own sake has begun to permeate the society in which he moves. To put the matter in a different way, increase in the number and proportion of those who attempt to get a high school education is a reflex of the general prosperity of the land.

NEWARK NEWS—Prof. Irving Fisher

has a plan of offsetting the higher living cost by maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar in equilibrium with the prices of commodities, which the dollar buys. To accomplish this, he proposes what he calls an "adjustable seigniorage" charge at the mint; in other words, a coinage charge, using the official index number as the measure of the price. This sounds harder than it really is. Put in popular language, it sounds rather like a common-sense proposition. The index number for any one year is the relation between the prices of a selected list of articles in universal use for that year, and the prices of the same articles in another year accepted for convenience as a base. It is expressed in the percentage of the "base price," which is taken to be 100. Thus, if the official index number in 1896 was 100 (taking that as the base), the index number for this year might be not far from 100. Suppose the Fisher plan had been started in 1896, how might it have worked? Let us assume that during the first quarter the index number had shown an advance of 1 per cent, to 101. A charge of 1 per cent on the coinage of gold would then have been made at the mints. In this way the purchasing power of the dollar, based upon the appreciation thus given to the gold, would have been advanced practically abreast of the index number. The effect of this during the second quarter of 1896 would have been to retard the rise in the index number, which would have otherwise taken place in that quarter. The same, within general limits, would have been true for every given period between 1896 and the present time, with the result that the purchasing power of the dollar today, thus systematically enhanced with commodity prices, would now be practically as great as it was in 1896, instead of 60 per cent less. Professor Fisher's plan is far too elaborate and technical in detail for ready public consumption. Competent men are, however, giving it serious consideration, and before long it will have been subjected to the acid test of the sharpest expert criticism. If it stands that test, Professor Fisher must fairly be accredited with having offered an exceedingly valuable check upon higher living costs, or for maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS—How valuable an asset to a town is its musical interest? To compute the money invested in the various departments of the music trade, so-called, such as the manufacture and sale of musical instruments, publications of a musical character and the number of persons employed in the distribution of these, is one way of answering the question from a direct business standpoint. Another answer may be obtained from statistics which point to the number of people actually employed, and who are earning a livelihood in pursuit of music as a profession. But, while answer in round figures has been made thus to the materialist, the real and vital question still remains unanswered. Who can calculate the extent of the influence which flows from the musical activities of a city's life into the individual lives of its music-loving, music-studying public? Is it possible to gauge the worth of the artistic atmosphere which is created by our Symphony orchestra, our Choral A. Society, or our Schubert Club? Is it possible to compute this atmosphere when contributed to by additional sources from outside, such as the opera, the recital or the concert? Yet this very atmosphere is an asset of educational and uplifting value to St. Paul. Music is a potent influence over the emotional nature of man. Music ought to be a domestic force in every community for the sake of the refinement which it breeds. It ought, also, to be part of the curriculum of every school.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

KERMAN in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, California, offers exceptional opportunities for profitable farming; ideal for all varieties of fruits and alfalfa; 5, 10, 20 acres and up; splendid location; deep sandy loam soil; abundant cheap water for irrigation; terms. LUNN INVESTMENT CO., 204 Commercial bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 40x125 ft., \$3750; terms \$1000 cash, balance \$300 month and interest, 7% or will exchange for San Francisco property. F. MOULIN, 147 13th ave., San Mateo, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

TWO FIRST-CLASS FARMS, one consisting of 100 acres with good buildings, the other 320 acres; also good buildings for sale on easy terms; these are regular snags; numerous other bargains in unimproved lands. Apply to NIELS M. LARSEN, Linton, Sask.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Texas farm, ranch and timber lands, any size tracts, \$1 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business sites in fast-growing city of Houston, for sale or lease; correspondence solicited. GEO. R. BRINCHURST, Houston, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

REAL ESTATE bought, sold and exchanged; management of property a specialty. GEORGE B. CHASE, 136 W. Lake st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL

OREGON first mortgage loans net investment 7% and 8%—perfect security. L. G. ENGLISH, Attorney, 610-12 McKay bldg., Portland, Ore.

FOR RENT—SEATTLE, WASH.

SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED
HOUSEBOAT
At MADISON PARK, roomy and nicely furnished. For particulars and terms inquire 418 Burke Building, SEATTLE

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TO BE LET
4, 5 and 6 room apartments with all modern improvements; steam heat; janitor service. 1880 Commonwealth cor. Chestnut Hill avenues, facing park and Reservoir. Apply on premises.

PLEASANT 5 room suite, all improvements; rent \$25. Apply 100 Josephine ave., Somerville. Tel. Som. 3388 M.

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FOR RENT
Nicely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and above, steam heat, electric light, back porch; from Nov. 1st to May 1st; ref. suits; reasonable. South Side. T. A. 150 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

APARTMENTS—SEATTLE

THE YUNKERS, 1722 East Thomas st.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms. Tel. East 2162.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Half of house located at Riverton, N. J., to desirable party. For particulars call at 424 Perry bldg., Philadelphia, between 4 and 5 p. m., except Wednesdays.

TO RENT—CALIFORNIA

FOR RENT
Furnished 10-room house, 2 baths, furnace, central location. Address 40 Oakland ave., Pasadena, California.

TO LET OR FOR SALE

TO LET OR FOR SALE—5-room house in Foxboro, Mass. Terms, MRS. A. LAZARUS, Bridgewater, Mass.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 38 WESTLAND AVE.
TWO AND THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette.

EXCEPTIONALLY pleasant rooms, with attractive outlook in a beautiful Brookline locality; private home; ref. X 40, Monitor.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 114, Suite 3—Front and back parlor, sunny; steam heat; kitchen; privileges; reasonable. Z 33 Monitor office.

BOARD AND ROOMS—BROOKLYN

Young ladies desiring to visit New York for educational purposes will find desirable places; best social and educational advantages; reasonable prices; best references. MRS. G. W. DAKIN, 30 1st pl., Brooklyn.

ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

N. 40TH ST., 320—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with southern exposure; all modern conveniences; private family.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Parlor and bedroom, nicely furnished; new, modern apartment, steam heat; hot water, tel., electric lights, 20 min. downtown. Phone Aldine 1197. MRS. M. E. WIGGINS, 3624 Indiana ave., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

PLEASANT PARLOR and adjoining bedroom for 2 ladies or married couple; board; every conv.; phone Lawndale 8248; Chicago.

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Attorney and Counselor
20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

LYNN H. SMITH
State and Fed. Courts,
Jefferson, Wis.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

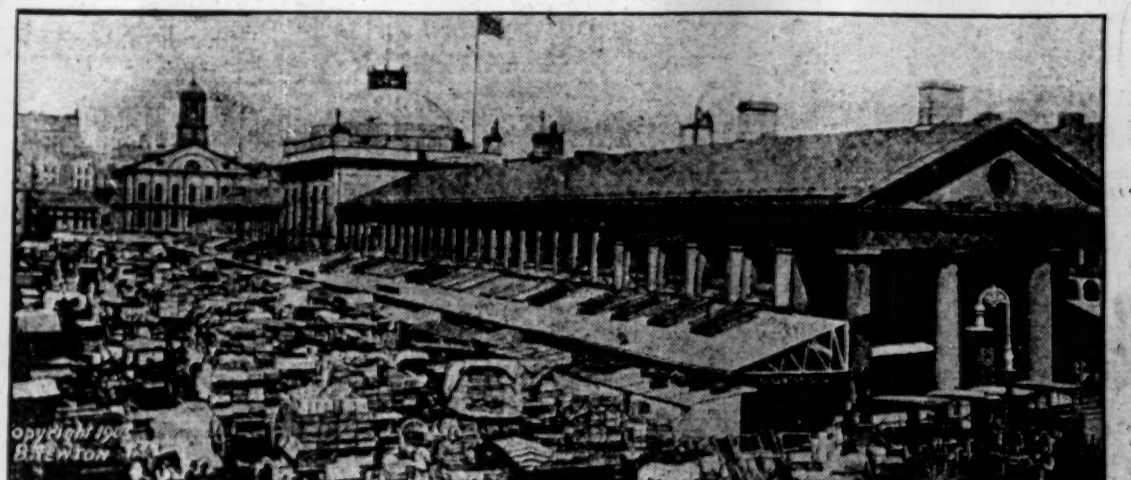
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DRESS AGENCY—Model costumes, etc.; bargains; superior chic garments purchased; special prices. 143A Park Lane, London. Arcadia, facing Knightsbridge Tube.

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LONDON, 24 Redcliffe Gardens, So. Kensington, S. W.—Superior board, residence conveniently situated; terms moderate.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

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WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who know the quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We select only the best of the crop. The CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

THE CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FINEST

TRADE FOR 56 YEARS HAS ENABLED US TO MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR BUTTER AND EGGS

H. A. HOVEY & CO.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

E. HARRIS, Prop.

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WE WANT LIVE REPRESENTATIVES to handle one of the most exceptional and best opportunities ever offered to build up a profitable business with no competition; you have exclusive territory if capable of handling; must have some capital; sells at retail or to the trade; it is a household necessity that saves its cost in three or four weeks; see display advertisement in Wednesday, Oct. 23 and Saturday, Oct. 25th issues. Address for particulars.

THE ARNOLD DAMPER, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Lipton, Saskatchewan

People and money needed to develop this wonderful country; I can sell you good farms or can loan your money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request.

NIELS M. LARSEN, Linton, Sask.

SPORTING GOODS STORE—Low price this month; owner desires to join family in Cal. F. A. CLOUGH, Marlboro, Mass.

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M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave., maker of fine clothes. Unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.

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HAVE YOU a few hours to spare each day? We want one person in each town and vicinity to represent us; a man or woman will do; experience or capital unnecessary; one hour's work will show that a dollar a day or more can easily be earned in spare time. Now you just risk a postal card by writing us to prove it. EVERGRIP CO., Dept. 360, 20 Warren st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED, either sex, sell quick selling household necessity. Nets for fishing. Buy big paying business by devoting all or spare time. Be your own boss—start now. Write for particulars and free sample Dept. 1013, DUNLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

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FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year; there is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, permanent employment. Write for booklet. EVERGRIP CO., 750, no obligation. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

I WANT an intelligent person to copy music legally, correctly and carefully for the press. Apply between 2 and 3 in the afternoon. E. W. NEWTON, 29 Beacon st., Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

KEMPER THOMAS WANTS COMPETENT SALESMAN for the New England territory; we manufacture exclusive domestic art calendars, novelties, cloth and leather goods, for advertising purposes. 824 Old South bldg., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Girl for 3 hours' daily housework; services to be exchanged for piano lessons by prominent South Side teacher. Add. X 4, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENERGETIC, refined, cultured young man; married; family; experienced in business; buying, selling, collecting, cashing, paymaster, traffic, commercial photography, desires position; at present employed; good reason for seeking change. Excellent references. Would consider investing after suitable period. Y 30, Monitor office.

GENTLEMAN of responsibility wants to represent a manufacturer in Baltimore, Maryland, for a salable and staple article. Can give reference. JOHN W. POWERS, 128 W. Lafayette ave., Baltimore Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN living near Boston would like position with small remuneration as assistant to practitioner, to be employed 4 days of week. X 48, Monitor

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today: NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—For the past several years Louisiana has been represented by a fine exhibit of her products at the annual land show held in Chicago. This annual exhibit has induced many people from the West to come to Louisiana and settle here. The expense of this exhibit has been borne by popular subscription and in past years the contributions have been generous enough to permit of a very elaborate display being made. Governor Hall has recently appointed a commission to solicit funds and prepare an exhibit for this year's land show, and the commission is now at work. There never was a time when it was so necessary that Louisiana should be well represented at this annual land show. The exhibition which is held during the last days of November and early in December attracts farmers and agriculturists from all parts of the central West, as it occurs at a time when the work of harvesting the crops has been finished. As already stated, Louisiana has made a fine display of her abundant and varied products in recent years and many people were

sufficiently impressed to seek new homes in this state. . . Louisiana can show a greater variety of products than any other state, owing to her mild climate, which permits field work all the year round.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—To persons interested in the progress of education in America there is welcome information in the report by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, that today nearly one fourth of the children who enter the elementary schools of the land eventually pass into the high schools. The exact proportion is 22 per cent, and the proportion of white children 25 per cent. Putting this estimate into figures, Dr. Claxton tells us that more than 1,250,000 girls and boys will attend the high schools of the United States in 1912-13. This is 100 per cent increase since the opening of the century. Several deductions can be made from this showing, but the most obvious is the evident trend upward of the American standards of education. Whereas a comparatively short time ago only the children of unusually well-to-do parents aspired to a high

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

New Yorkers

MAY TAKE

ADVERTISEMENTS

for this department to the local office of the Monitor

6029-6030 Metropolitan Bldg. or Telephone them to Gramercy 4534

Real Estate Market News • T Wharf Activities • Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The real estate market maintains a marked degree of activity from day to day, showing all the evidences of confidence among investors, as well as individual purchasers of homes for occupancy. Frances E. Burgess has taken title to a four story octagon front brick dwelling house, 231 Marlborough street, near Exeter street, Back Bay. There is a ground area of 1932 square feet. All valued for taxes at \$20,500, almost equally divided with \$10,000 on the land. David R. Whitney was the former owner.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Silas E. Parsons has sold for the Wildey Savings Bank, the large brick apartment house, 471 Columbia street, near Upham's Corner, Dorchester. It contains six suites with all the latest improvements. There is a total assessment of \$20,000, of which \$4000 is on the 6589 square feet of land. Herbert W. Adams takes title through Richard S. Locke.

Paul Sheehan and wife have purchased a single frame house situated 63 Rose-clair street between Greenhalge street and Dorchester avenue, Dorchester. Formerly owned by Edward Reardon. There are 2866 square feet in the lot, which carries \$1400 of the assessed value \$4900.

A sale in Roxbury is reported today of the premises 60 Langdon street and the adjoining lot of ground near George street, aggregating 10,120 square feet and frame buildings. Total taxed value is \$3200, including \$2000 on the land. Luke Roddy is the buyer and Dennis Keough the agent.

WEST ROXBURY AND STONEHAM

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building, reports the following sales for George L. Schirmer, trustee, of the West estate, West Roxbury: Lot 248 Russell road, containing 6892 square feet, to Henry W. Langlan; lot 101 Greaton road, 5000 square feet, to Helen B. Balcom; lot 103 Greaton road, 5000 square feet, to Miss Jane Ayers and Nellie Haggarty; lot 246 Russell road, 5800 square feet, to Helen Slovic Fischer. It is the intention of all the purchasers to erect single family houses for occupancy. He also reports a constantly growing demand for lots on the West estate.

The same broker reports the sale through his Stoneham office of the estate 11 Walnut street, Stoneham, consisting of a modern 2½-story frame dwelling together with 2800 square feet of land to Charlotte Masi, who will occupy for a home. E. C. Gilson and F. E. Nickerson were the grantors. Mr. Freeman reports a good demand for all classes of property in Stoneham.

SOUTH AND WEST END SALES

Joseph Berman has purchased from Rosie Gross two properties, 8 and 10 Fay street, being 3½ and four-story with basement, brick houses on 1514 square feet of land, assessed for \$8000, including \$2000 land value. The same purchaser takes title to number 9 Fay street from Morris Gross, being a 3½-story brick house on 779 square feet of land. This parcel is assessed for \$4300. Land value of \$1100 included.

There is a 3½-story brick dwelling house and 1164 square feet of land located 3½ Loring place near Washington street, that has just been sold to Charles W. Reed. This property is assessed for \$4900 and \$2300 of the amount is carried on the land. James S. Keane formerly owned it.

Charles W. Reed was the grantor in a sale to Edward J. Hobbs of an improved estate situated 43 Winchester street near Ferdinand street, consisting of a 2½-story brick residence standing on 583 square feet of land. All taxed for \$3300. Land value included is \$1500.

SUFFOLK-REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Ellen J. Fay to Rogers Dore, Sawyer st., w. 81.
David R. Whitney to Frances E. Burgess, Marlborough st., q. 81.
Sodie R. Shultz to Jacob Swart, Minot st., q. 81.
James H. Pickering to N. Gilmore Post, Rutland st., w. 81.
Rosie Gross to Joseph Berman, Fay st., q. 81.
Morris Gross to Joseph Berman, Fay st., q. 81.
Charles W. Reed to Edward J. Hobbs, Winchester st., w. 81.
James S. Keane to Charles W. Reed, Loring pl., q. 81.

SOUTH BOSTON

Perkins Institute to Ellen G. Kennealey, East Fourth st., q. 81.
Perkins Institute to Julia R. Kolosky, E. Fifth st., q. 81.
Kate Mulvey to Matthew Flaherty et ux., Ninth st., q. 81.
Catherine M. F. McLaughlin to Kasileros Grilmon, Silver st., w. 81.

EAST BOSTON

Anna J. Low to Giuseppe Giovino, Sumner st., q. 81.
Emma L. Thurston to Sarah Kaplan, Chelsea st., q. 81.
Morris Silverman to David J. Swartz, Bremen st., q. 81.
David J. Swartz to Martha Silverman, Bremen st., q. 81.

ROXBURY

Dennis Keough to Luke Rodney, Langdon st., q. 81.
Samuel Rosenbaum to Jacob Abramovitz, Hampden st., w. 81.
Massachusetts Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, charity fund of, to Ellen McNulty, East st., q. 81.
Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association to Ellen McNulty, East st., q. 81.
Mary B. Cummings et al. to Rose E. Nau, Walnut av., w. 81.

DORCHESTER

Augustus R. Gilliland to Alice A. Parker, E. Cottage and Pleasant sts., q. 81.
Edward Reardon to Paul Sheehan et ux., Roseclaire st., q. 81.
Baker Farm Associates to Augustus R. Gilliland, Pleasant and Prescott sts., 3 lots, d. 81.
Frederick T. Jenness et al. to Frederick T. Jenness, Jr., A st. and N. Y. & N. E. R. R., q. 81.
Samuel N. Y. & N. E. R. R. to Brennan, A. M. & N. Y. & N. E. R. R., q. 81.
Wilder Savings Bank to Richard S. Locke, Columbia rd., q. 81.
Charles F. Baker, Jr., trustee, to Emerson W. Baker, Dracut st., d. 81.
Emerson W. Baker to Charles T. Baker, Jr., Dracut st., q. 81.

ROXBURY

Adelaide S. Seaver et al. to Granville F. Seaver, Norfolk st., q. 81.
Clifford Devens to Oscar A. Keefe, Bradford av., q. 81.

CHELSEA

Lizzie E. Jones to Lizzie E. Whitten, Washington and Ingleside avcs., q. 81.
Harriet T. Newcomb to Jacob Zellmer et ux., Chestnut st., w. 81.
William John et al. mortgage, to Robert H. Ford, Shawmut st. and Chester av., d. 81.
H. C. Cardy to Providence M. Church, Washington av. and Revere Beach parkway, w. 81.

WINTHROP

Emily L. Newton to Minnie M. Walsh, Walden av., q. 81.

REVERE

Frederick W. Wood et al. to William H. Brennan et ux., Kilburn st., d. 81.
William Williams to John J. McBride, Agawam st., 20, 21 & 22 to 8 Atlantic av., w. 81.
Beachmont Investment Association to Lizzie Nicholson et al., Crest av., d. 81.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Humboldt av., 108 rear, ward 21; Dr. K. M. M. Davis; brick auto storage.
Columbia rd., 74, ward 14; Ellen Bore; brick auto storage.
Trinity st., 42, ward 24; Charles E. Henderson; brick auto storage.
Lagrange st., 400, ward 23; Eleanor T. Murray; brick auto storage.
Commonwealth av., 384-386, ward 11; Cambridgeport Savings Bank; alter apartment building.
Humboldt av., 278, ward 21; Bernard Glazer; alter tenements.
East st., 20, 21 & 22 to 8 Atlantic av., ward 8; James H. Beal et al. to Robert H. Slack; light mfg. and retail stores.
Eastern av., 36-38-40-42; James H. Beal et al.; Robert H. Slack; light mfg.

SHIPPING NEWS

The four masted schooner Charles A. Campbell, which recently grounded at Nauset while bound from Norfolk to Boston, was towed to Green's yard, Chelsea today, for examination and repairs. She has discharged her cargo of coal at Mystic docks. While ashore, the vessel leaked considerably, but after being floated by the revenue cutter Gresham, the leak proved small. It is thought that the damage is slight.

Seven fishing vessels, mostly from offshore grounds, arrived at T wharf today with large fares. Only two of them had small catches. Dealers' prices slumped considerably, due to the falling off in the demand. Steak cod showed the most radical difference in prices, dropping nearly 4 cents per pound. Arrivals: Aspinfield, 64,000 pounds, Frances V. Silva, 61,400, June 65,500, Flora L. Oliver 31,000, Ethel B. Penny 32,800, Adeline 18,500 and the Eva and Mildred 5000. Quotations: Steak cod \$6.75 per hundred-weight, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$3.25, pillock \$3.25, large hake \$2.25, small hake \$1.75 and cusk \$2.75.

Compared to the corresponding week of 1911, the seven days ending Thursday night were classed as "light" ones by the local fishermen, according to statistics issued today. Only 76 vessels came into T wharf last week with 2,217,950 pounds of fish, while for the same period last year 126 boats brought in 3,780,300 pounds. The latter figures comprised one of the largest weeks in the history of the pier, in point of number of arrivals.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Halifax (Br.) Ellis, Charlestown, P. E. L. Hawkesbury, C. B. and Halifax, N. S.

Str City of Memphis, Hammond, Savannah.

Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Monocacy, Lloyd, Philadelphia.

tug bgs Ephraim, Preston and Hammond.

Tug Honey Brook, Bennett, Port Johnson, twg bgs L. & W. C. Co No 12, 15 and 14.

Tug Confidence, Lynn, Mass.

Tug F. C. Hersey, Hopkins, Lynn, Mass.

Tug W. H. Yerkes, Jr., Perkins, Provincetown.

Tug Conestoga, Olsen, Salem.

Schr Eleanor A. Percy, Ross, Norfolk, Va. coal.

Schr Mary F. Barrett, Sargent, Newport News.

Schr Loring C. Hallard, Kelley, Patuxent river, Va.

Cleared.

Str Canadian (Br.) Bullock, Liverpool.

Str Crete (Br.) Howard, Liverpool.

Str Boston (Br.) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str City of Memphis, Hammond, Savannah.

Str Calvin Austin, Pike, Portland.

Str Juniata, Hatch, Baltimore, via New York.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Str Camden, Brown, Bath.

Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath.

Sailed.

Str Francisco (Br.) Hull E, via New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Arrd, str Argentina, Mediterranean ports; Mauretania, Liverpool and Queenstown; City of Columbus, Savannah; El Sud, Galveston; Georgian, Puerto Mexico; Rranium, Rotterdam via Halifax, N. S.; Mexico, Vera Cruz, Progreso and Havana; Chicago City, Bristol and Swansea; sch Josephine, Megee, Tampa.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17—Arrd str Fishpool, Augusta.

Old str Concettina di Giorgio, Norfolk; Horsley, Port Arthur.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Oct. 17—Arrd str Edward R. Smith, Lewis, Georgetown, S. C. for Boston; John H. May, Stille, Charleston, S. C. for New York.

BRUNSWICK, Oct. 17—Arrd str Cherokee, New York.

CAPE HENRY, Oct. 17—Passed in str Transportation, Boston for Baltimore; Manna Hata, New York for do.

Pd out, tug Joshua Lovett and Edward Luckenbach; 16, str Chesapeake, Baltimore for New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17—Sld, str Chippewa, Jacksonville.

Arrd, str Mohawk, Jacksonville, and left for New York; Arapahoe, New York, and left for Jacksonville; Algiers, Philadelphia.

DIAMOND SHOAL, N. S., Oct. 17—Pd, str Louis Bossert, LeBlanc, Georgetown for New York; 16, Bull line str, bound north.

GALVESTON, Oct. 17—Arrd, str Nin-lucia, St. Andrew, Liverpool; Belvernon, St. Louis, Tex. for New York; Progreso, Campeche; Northtown, Tampico; Chanceller, Liverpool via West Indies; Elsieck Hall, Algiers; Texas, Tampico; Delcrest, Santos via St. Lucia; Strath-yre, Port Tampa; Standish Hall, Rio Janeiro via St. Lucia; Drumcrag, Liverpool.

Old, str El Sol, New York.

Sld, str San Jacinto, New York; Indiana, Liverpool; Barra, do; Montauk, do; Serrana, Havre; Hillmere, Antwerp; Ventura de Larringa, Manchester; str Relay, Vera Cruz.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Oct. 17—Arrd, str Theo. Weems, Charleston, S. C.

GULFPORT, Oct. 17—Arrd, str Mad-dura, St. Paul de Loanda; barks Hafers-fjord, Liverpool; Nebo, Havre.

Sld 16, bks Androna, Buenos Aires; Fredsael, Port Madryg.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 17—Arrd, str Ottawa, London; sch Orleans, Cuba; 16, str Lucy Neff, Charleston, S. C.

Sld 17, str Berkshire, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Oct. 18—Pd south, tug Gettysburg, for Philadelphia, twg bgs Neohammy and Caecogen, from Boston.

ROCKLAND, Oct. 18—Arr, str Belfast, Boston for Bangor and proceeded.

BATH, Oct. 18—Arr at Parkers Flats, tug Catwissa, Philadelphia, twg bgs Tulpehocken, for Hallowell, and East, for Augusta, and left on return calling at Portland for bgs Cumru, Conewago and Langborne.

REVERLY, Oct. 18—Arr, bg Henry Clay, Philadelphia.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct. 17—Arr, bg Schuykill, Philadelphia.

DR. DYER FIRST LECTURER ON SCHOOL COURSE

The course of Saturday morning lectures on "Woman and the State," which the School Voters League is to give in Ford hall weekly until Dec. 25, begins tomorrow morning with an address on "The Mother and the Teacher" by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer.

Mrs. Frank L. Young of Dorchester, the president of the league, will introduce Dr. Dyer and will conduct the question box at the close of the meeting which, it is expected, will prove a feature of educational value as well as of vital interest at all the lectures.

Mrs. Frances Hurtubis, Jr., will be in charge of the corps of ushers at this series. The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to the educational work of the School Voters League.

ONLY LAND VALUES TAXED

EDMONTON, Alta.—Charles Stewart, minister of municipalities, announces that 52 rural municipalities, including two in the far north have been organized in the province of Alberta to date, and that at the coming election the number will be increased to at least 60. This gives the agricultural districts local self-government, the assessments for tax purposes being made on land values only.

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Walter Edward Davidson was appointed Thursday Governor of Newfoundland to succeed Sir Ralph Chalmers Williams, who retires next February. The new Governor comes from the Seychelles islands in the Indian ocean.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance notice and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Venezia, for Mediterranean ports Oct. 19

Chicago, for Southampton Oct. 19

Patricia, for Hamburg Oct. 19

Carolina, for world cruise Oct. 19

Russia, for Rotterdam Oct. 19

Princess Irene, for Mediterranean Oct. 19

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Sailings from Bremen

George Washington, for New York Oct. 19

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York Oct. 22

Bremen, for New York Oct. 26

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York Oct. 29

Sailings from Havre

France, for New York Oct. 19

Nagasaki, for New York Oct. 19

La Provence, for New York Oct. 26

Rochambeau, for New York Oct. 26

Sailings from Antwerp

Zeeland, for New York Oct. 19

Finland, for New York Oct. 26

Menominee, for Boston Oct. 31

Sailings from Rotterdam

New Amsterdam, for

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

IRREGULARITY IN PRICE MOVEMENTS ON THE EXCHANGES

Conditions Are Much Mixed and There Is No Heavy Pressure Nor Any Buying of Importance

LONDON IS STEADY

Irregularity prevailed in price movements during the early trading on the exchanges today. The New York market opened fractionally under last night's closing prices. There were further declines and some gains during the first few minutes and the list presented an uneven appearance. Features were somewhat lacking.

Much interest is still centered in the Balkan situation. There is little fear of a general war in Europe but until the future is more definitely outlined the big interests do not seem to be willing to do more than support the market on weak days. Traders think that prices have acted well under the trying conditions of the past week.

At the end of the first half hour prices remained almost stationary. Business was very dull.

Canadian Pacific attracted a little attention during the first half of the session. It opened off 1/2 at 207 and after fractional improvement sold below 206. Then it rose 2 points. There was some trading in the Corn Producers. The common opened up 1/2 at 107 1/2 and sold up to 22. The preferred was up 1/2 at the opening at 87 1/2 and advanced 2 points further before closing. Mexican Petroleum opened off 1/2 at 88 1/2, rose to 89 1/2, sold below 88 and then moved upward.

National Biscuit opened off 1/2 at 133 1/2, dropped to 130 1/2 and recovered part of the loss during the first half of the session. The tone was strong at midday.

The local market was uninteresting and very quiet. Franklin sold at 11 1/2 assessment paid at the opening as against last night's closing price of 9 1/2. Wolverine opened unchanged at 75 and declined a good fraction. Changes generally were fractional. There was some trading in Butte & Superior which had a good fractional gain.

During the afternoon some of the specialties advanced well. These included American Locomotive, Car & Foundry, United Railways of San Francisco common and preferred and Great Western preferred. United Fruit had a good gain on the local exchange.

LONDON—The securities markets wound up for the day irregular, sluggish and uninteresting. A drop in discounts imparted hardness to consols, but home rails fell more. American railway shares were relatively the easiest group on the curb and Canadian Pacific hung flat.

Foreigners disclosed irregularity in a moderate degree. Mines slow. Rio Tinto closed off 1/4 at 75 1/2. Paris bourses closed steady. Berlin weak.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912.	1911.
Exchanges	\$32,690,511	\$28,366,561
Balances	1,670,691	1,269,692

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance of \$95,242 at the clearing house today.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets easier, October and November off 3/4 to 9/8, 5/4 for both; May unchanged at 9/8, 9/4d.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet and irregular: Houston Oil 24 1/2, preferred 69 1/2, United States Motor 24 1/2, preferred 5 1/2, Manhattan Transit 113-16 to 15-16.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, probably with rain late tonight or Saturday; warmer tonight; increasing south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight or Saturday; warmer tonight, with moderate to brisk south to southwest winds.

The Gulf storm has produced quite heavy rain during the last 24 hours in the lower Mississippi valley and on the Gulf coast. Pensacola, Fla., reported a maximum wind velocity of 32 miles per hour. The northwestern storm has moved eastward and is now central north of Minnesota. The pressure has been a general rise in temperature and the barometer near the center of the disturbance now reads 29.14 inches. There has been a general rise in temperature in all sections east of the Mississippi river.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 52.12 noon 57
Average temperature yesterday, 47 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York, 50; Portland, Me., 70; Buffalo, 60; Albany, 64; Manchester, 50; Chicago, 72; Washington, 50; St. Louis, 72; Philadelphia, 60; Denver, 70; Jacksonville, 80; Kansas City, 70; San Francisco, 70.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises, 6:01; high water, 1:38; sets, 4:58; 5:04 a. m., 5:18 p. m.; Length of day, 11 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	180	180	180	180
Allis-Chalmers 2 pt	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
Amalgamated	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Ax Chem	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	69 1/4	70 1/4	69 1/4	70 1/4
Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Can pf	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Car Foundry	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am Car Foundry pf	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Cities	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am H & L	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am Ice	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Lined Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Loco	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Am Loco pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Smelting	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Am Steel Foundry	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Sugar	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Sugar pf	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Am T & T	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Writing Paper	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Anacosta	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Associated Oil	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Baldwin	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Baldwin Loco	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Beth Steel pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Cal Petroleum	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Can Pacific	267 1/2	267 1/2	267 1/2	267 1/2
Cent Leather	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cent Leather pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ches & Ohio	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Chi & West	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chi & West pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chi M & St	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Chi N & W	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
China	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col Fuel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Con Gas	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Con Prod	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Con Prod pf	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Erie	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Erie Electric	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Gen Motor	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Gen Motor pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Goldfield	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Goodrich Co pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Gr Nor	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Gug X Co	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Harbinger	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Inter-Met pf	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Int Marine	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int Paper	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Paper pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Pump	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan City	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kan City pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Kan & Tex	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Lehigh Valley	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
L-W B Co	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L-W B Co 2d pf	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Mackay Co	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Mex Petroleum	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
M S P & S Co	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
M S P & S Co pf	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Mo Pacific	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nevada	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nat Biscuit	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Nat Enameling	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Nat Enameling pf	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Nat Lead	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
N R of Mex 2d pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y State Ry	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
N Y Central	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Norfolk	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Norfolk & Western	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ontario & Western	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pacific Mail	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Peoples Gas	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Peoria & Eastern	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
P C & St L	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Pittsburgh	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pressed Steel	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pressed Steel pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ray Co	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Reading 1st pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Republic Steel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Republic Steel pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rock Island	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rock Island pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Seaboard A Lpf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Seaboard A Lpf pf	210 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/2
Southern	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Ry pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Standard Milling	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
St L Southern	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
St L Southern pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
St L S & F 2d pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
St L S & F 2d pf pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Studebaker	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Tennessee Copper	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Texas Co	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Third Ave	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Toledo Rys & Lt	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
T S L W pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Twins City R T	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Underwood	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
U S Cast Iron Pipe	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
U S Cast Iron Pipe pf	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Union Bag & F	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Union P & F	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Union Pacific	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
United Ry	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un Express	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Un Rubber	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
U S Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
U S Steel pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Utah	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Val Carrol Chem	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Wabash	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
West Maryland	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Westinghouse	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Western Union	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
W & L E 1st pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
W & L E 2d pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Woolworth	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

SEABOARD AIR LINE

DIVIDEND NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE

NEW YORK—Seaboard Air Line in the past year earned 3.59 per cent on the preferred, compared with 7.59 per cent and this fact, together with its unsatisfactory financial condition, makes it evident that any preferred dividend in the near future is unlikely. The management has much to do yet before dividends can be inaugurated.

The property is now in better shape than ever before but improvement work will not be finished for some time. Conducting transportation ratio last year was 38.1 per cent of gross against 36 per cent in previous year. In two months of the current year to Aug. 31, the increase in gross was \$201,000 and in expenses \$180,000.

The company's financial condition also indicates that it must strengthen its cash position before consideration of dividends. On June 30 credit and loss was only \$4,940,000, and as usual with such accounts it is improbable that this is in liquid form, and doubtless has already been spent on the property. The company had only \$521,000 in cash on hand and working assets totalled only \$2,748,000, or \$1,900,000 under current obligations, the latter aggregating \$4,648,000. It is understood that the company has been compelled to borrow this amount to meet interest and equipment obligations maturing this fall.

These considerations must have weight in any attempt to forecast inauguration of dividends on the preferred. There is little doubt that the property has worked itself into a much better position than ever before and can now respond to the increased prosperity and development in the south.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Vera, from Port Antonio, with 17,112 stems bananas, 600 bags coconuts, 300 bbls oranges, 38 bxs grape fruit for United Fruit Company.

Str Grecian, from Philadelphia, with 51 bxs dates.

Str Ontario, from Norfolk, with 816 bxs oranges.

Str Arabic, from Liverpool, brought 1320 bxs raisins, 150 bxs almonds, 100 bags peanuts, 1134 bbls grapes.

Str City of Memphis, from Savannah, with 48 bxs grape fruit.

Str Sagamore, from Liverpool, brought 636 bbls grapes.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 11,149 bbls 2049 bxs, cranberries 242 bbls, Florida oranges 816 bxs, Jamaica oranges 600 bxs, California oranges 2700 bxs, lemons 1651 bxs, bananas 17,112 stems, coconuts 600 bags, California fruit 7 cars, grapes 1700 bbls, 32,854 lbs 26,890 carriers, raisins 2320 bxs, dates 51 bxs, peanuts 100 bags, potatoes 20,163 bush, sweet potatoes 220 bbls, onions 6125 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 666 pkgs, last year 1296 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$5.10 to \$5.40, winter patents \$5.35 to \$5.60, winter straight \$5.10 to \$5.40, Kansas \$4.70 to \$5, winter cakes \$4.80 to \$5.25, spring cakes \$4.40 to \$4.65, fancy \$5.50.

Milled—Spring bran \$23.75 to \$24.25, winter bran \$24.50 to \$25, red dog \$33, middlings \$24.75 to \$30, cottonseed meal \$29.25 to \$30.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 76c, No. 3 yellow, 75c, steam yellow 75 1/2c, ship No. 2 yellow 75 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 74 1/2c to 74 3/4c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 42 1/2c, No. 2 clipped white 41 1/2c, No. 3 clipped white 41c, ship fancy 40 to 42 lbs 42c to 42 1/2c, reg 38 to 40 lbs 41 1/2c to 42c; reg 36 to 38 lbs 40c to 40 1/2c.

Hay—Choice \$24 to \$24.50, No.

road have accomplished this, and in the future will enable even better operating results.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

LIVERPOOL SHOWING
ENTHUSIASM FOR MEN
OPPOSING HOME RULE

(Copyright by the Liverpool Courier)

Alderman Salvage handing Sir Edward Carson address on behalf of Unionist workmen of Liverpool

Sir Edward Carson and His Party Are Welcomed and Honored by English City After Much Campaigning

PROCESSION HUGE

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—The leaders of the anti-home rule demonstration had a splendid reception upon their arrival in the River Mersey on board the steamship Patriotic. Thousands of Liverpool residents were to be seen patiently waiting for the arrival, which was signalled by the singing of hymns at 7:45 on a Sunday morning.

On coming alongside the Princes landing stage the Patriotic was boarded by Alderman Salvage and officers of the Liverpool Workingmen's Conservative Association. After the usual greeting Alderman Salvage, chairman of the above named association, presented an address on behalf of the Unionist working men of Liverpool and district to the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson, who in response gave a short speech amidst tremendous cheering. The distinguished party then left the steamer, and driving away were followed by a huge procession, which marched to the Conservative Club, where the visitors were entertained at breakfast by Alderman Salvage.

The following night Liverpool witnessed a demonstration such as it has rarely, if ever, before seen. A mass meeting in Shell park was addressed by Sir Edward Carson and other Ulster leaders, before an audience of thousands of enthusiastic supporters of the cause. The park was brightly illuminated for the occasion and a big platform, draped in red, white and blue, was erected to accommodate the speakers. The following resolution was unanimously passed amid cheers and the firing of rockets:

"That this meeting of Liverpool citizens, representing all ranks of the Unionist party, solemnly pledges itself to unite with Ulster in resisting home rule."

Following the meeting a great procession was formed, some two miles long, which marched through the principal streets of the city to the accompaniment of a large number of bands. All along the route the streets were lined with spectators, in many places six deep, who repeatedly showed their enthusiasm by waving hats, sticks and handkerchiefs.

The procession terminated at the Conservative Club, Dale street, where a vast crowd of people had gathered. Here there was further speech making, after which the people from end to end responded with cheers, continuing for half an hour.

ADVANCES MADE
FOR GOOD ROADS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—During the months of July, August and September last advances of no less than £172,703 have been made by the road board with the approval of the treasury to county councils and other roadway authorities. The money has been expended as follows: For road crust improvements, £136,724; for the widening of roads and the improvement of curves and corners, £5422; for road diversions, £407; for the reconstruction and improvement of bridges, £19,000; for the construction of new roads and bridges, £11,160. In addition to the above advances by way of loan have also been made to the amount of £108,857.

CLYDE SHIP BUILDING GROWS
(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE, England—Returns issued show that the Clyde ship building output during September was 21 vessels, totalling 60,000 tons. The nine months total is 485,000 tons, which is the biggest on record for such a period.

MOSLEMS OF INDIA
THOROUGHLY ENJOY
ID-UL-FITR FESTIVAL

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—Id-ul-Fitr, the Muhammadan festival of the breaking of the fast, is celebrated each year about the middle of September. Every good Muhammadan strictly observes the Ramadan, or month's fast, and during this period from the time when the first streak of daylight appears, until the evening, not a particle of food or drink is taken.

As the time approaches for the new moon to appear, which signalizes the end of the fast, practically the entire Muslim population turns out into the streets and on the roofs of houses, and when the first glimpse of it is seen there is great rejoicing. Early the following morning come Muhammadans dressed in their best and most gaudy clothes and make their way to the mosques, where the varied and strikingly vivid colors worn by the many worshippers make a most picturesque scene.

After prayers are over those who can, keep holiday for the remainder of the day, and crowds of gaily dressed men and boys are to be seen going about meeting and embracing their friends and altogether enjoying themselves. At this festival every one is expected to feed the poor according to his means, so even the poorest Muslim gives to charity on this occasion, and those who cannot give money bring offerings of rice.

BURNING OF OPIUM
IN CHINA CAUSES
BRITISH ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)
SHANGHAI, China—The destruction by the Chinese of the seven chests of Indian opium at Anking has resulted in action being taken by the British government. It now appears that the burning of the chests took place publicly and by the direct order of the T'utuh. The opium was part of the usual certificated supply from India with duty paid and forwarded under customs transit pass.

The Young China officials in Che Kiang, Nanking and Kiu Kiang have for some time past shown their disapproval of the treaty with regard to the import of opium from India in a very marked manner. The opposition has also spread to Anhui.

BRITAIN ORDERS
NAVAL AIRSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The admiralty have recently ordered a new naval airship of large dimensions and building operations have already begun. The largest British airship at present is the Gamma, which has a cubic capacity of 100,000 cubic feet, but the new airship is to be no less than three and a half times this size, and is to have a capacity of 350,000 cubic feet.

Two of the latest patent biplanes from the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough made successful trial flights recently, and two more of these craft are nearing completion, and in the near future the royal navy will possess a small fleet of airships.

PERSIA REGRETS
ITS EXCLUSION

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia—The minister for foreign affairs has expressed his regret to the British and Russian ministers that at the Balmoral meeting, at which M. Sazonoff and Sir Edward Grey discussed the situation in Persia, herself was unrepresented. The minister opines that should any further negotiations arise the participation of the Persian government should be a matter of course.

INDIA TAKES MORE
U. S. PETROLEUM

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—The imports of burning oil from Burma during the past year totalled 87,768,000 gallons. From other sources imports aggregated 79,413,000 gallons, of which amount the United States participated to the extent of 78.2 per cent having increased during the year by 78.4 per cent.

BRITISH OFFICERS ADMIRE
FRENCH ARMY ORGANIZATION

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The French maneuvers were attended unofficially by nearly 60 British officers. They were unanimous in their admiration of the perfect organization of the maneuvers, the work of the general staff, as well as of the effectiveness of the administration in every detail. The impression made on one of these officers, Major Turner, by the French army, appeared in the columns of the "Patriot."

"If," he says, "the French infantry is the lightest and the most easily man-

LORD SELBORNE OPENS BIG
EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA OF
ENGINEERING AND MACHINES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The exhibition organized by the Machine Tool and Engineering Association at Olympia is the largest ever held in Great Britain. The title of the exhibition, "The International Engineering and Machinery Exhibition," is indicative of its scope, and is justified by the numerous exhibits from France, Germany and the United States.

Special mention must be made of the groups of compressed air plant, hardening and tempering plant, bolts, nuts, and screwing tackle, power transmission apparatus, machine cut gears, electrical plant and small tools. There is a machine which will cut 25,000 screws a day, and one which will turn out 700 wire nails in 60 seconds. The exhibition is rendered exceedingly interesting owing to many of the machines being in motion.

The opening of the exhibition was performed by Lord Selborne who, in a speech of great interest, drew the attention of the manufacturers of this country to the necessity of nursing prospective markets.

It was on our manufacturers that in every material sense the United Kingdom stood. These were the legs of steel on which the whole of our imperial structure must rest, if it was to be abiding. The distribution of goods and exchange in markets could never hold up the national superstructure. The manufacturers and producers alone could hold up that edifice.

The position of the British manufacturer in the present day had radically changed from what it was in the mid-Victorian era. Then the British manufacturer had practically no rival. His workshop was the workshop of the world. Now the British manufacturer has not only competition to meet, but effective and militant competition from every quarter of the globe.

The most formidable competition, however, said Lord Selborne, was still in store for him, and that was the competition which would come some day from the far east. Never at any moment in our history did the success of the British manufacturer rest more on the efficiency of his production than it did at the present day. But besides the excellency in the article produced there was also the necessity for organization, for advertisement and for distribution.

Touching on the relations between employer and employee, Lord Selborne said that it was in a great measure lack of imagination on both sides which brought about friction. Did all manufacturers realize the difficulties of the position in which workmen were placed, did they realize his natural and right desire to improve his position? On the other hand, did the workman appreciate the immensely important part which management played in the success of a business and the extraordinary difficulties of it? If these were more generally appreciated the employers would be saved from demands which meant the destruction of the business.

GERMAN AIRSHIP AND BRITISH WARSHIPS VISIT COPENHAGEN
(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The first division of the British home fleet lying in the harbor here was visited by crowds of Copenhagen citizens who enjoyed the sight of the big battleships, the admiral's ship and the dreadnought Lion receiving a large share of their admiration.

Whilst the English cruisers were lying in the Copenhagen roads, Count Zeppelin arrived in his new airship, the Hansa, carrying 11 passengers, two of whom were captains in the Danish navy, after a splendid voyage from Hamburg, a distance of 190 miles. The meeting of the English war vessels and the German airship caused immense excitement in the Danish capital, and enthusiastic crowds assembled to watch the Hansa as she circled several times over the town and out across the harbor.

This is the first time that a German airship has crossed the sea to visit a foreign land, and Count Zeppelin declared himself delighted with his success. After a short stay the return voyage was begun, the Hansa crossing the sound to Malmoe in Sweden, and departing from there for Hamburg, where the flight was begun.

SIDNEY WEBB TELLS
OF GREAT INDUSTRIAL
PROGRESS IN JAPAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sidney Webb made some very interesting remarks during the course of the inaugural lecture in connection with the London School of Economics and Political Science, which he delivered. His excellency, the Japanese ambassador, presided.

In Japan, Sidney Webb said, the common people were the most civilized of any in the world. There was in Japan one code of morals which was reciprocal equally between the superior and the inferior and the inferior and the superior. The country swarmed with large cities which were not shown on any maps, but which nevertheless had large populations. Factories and consequently the factory population were growing rapidly; there were in the aggregate over a million hands employed by some 20,000 factories in the country.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of hands for the large factories, it was found necessary to send recruiting agents out into the country villages to induce the peasants to come and work. The factory legislation in Japan reminded one of the conditions existing in Lancashire 150 years ago. Referring to the rapid development of Japan, Mr. Webb explained that the country was faced with the grave social problems which western countries had taken over a century to solve.

The country was, he maintained, most efficiently governed and he was convinced that Japan would eventually make good its position in the world, for there was in the country a sense of public spirit, a devotion to nationality, and an individual capacity enabling its people not merely to copy European ideas but so to adapt them that they become Japanese.

In thanking Mr. Webb for his lecture, the Japanese ambassador stated that Japan had passed through a great transformation in a comparatively short time, adding that the changes had not yet ceased, and he maintained that no one who visited the country without bias or prejudice and sought to understand Japan and its people, could live there very long without observing the changes which were continually taking place.

ONE CENT CALL BOX FOR BERLIN
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Public halfpenny telephone call boxes are about to be placed in the streets in many of the German towns. Berlin will have about 40 and Leipzig 50.

BRITISH EMIGRANT
FLOW ATTRACTED
TO EMPIRE LANDS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—According to a return issued recently, the total number of passengers that left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in August was 73,961, as compared with 59,013 in August, 1911, and of the total 40,661 were contracted to land in countries within the British Empire, as against 28,727 in the corresponding month of last year.

British North America was to receive 28,086, as compared with 18,925; Australia, 7231, as compared with 4938; New Zealand, 2266, against 460; and British South Africa, 3411, a slight increase on last year's figures of 3207. Of the 35,300 who left for foreign ports, 32,714 were bound for the United States of America. The number of passengers to ports on the continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean sea, was 179,570, making a total of passengers outward of 255,531.

The total number of passengers arriving in the United Kingdom in August was 27,624, as compared with 30,279 in August, 1911. Of this total 16,419 were British subjects and 11,205 aliens. The passengers who embarked at ports within the British Empire numbered 12,312, including 7220 from British North America, 1253 from Australia and 2308 from British South Africa.

The total of 15,312 from foreign countries included 13,348 from the United States, against 17,933 in August of last year. The number of passengers from ports on the continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean sea, was 189,097, making a total of passengers inward of 213,721.

GENERAL BOTHA
ANSWERS SPEECH

(Special to the Monitor)
MAGALIESBERG, S. AFRICA—General Botha, speaking at Magaliesberg, replied to the speech delivered at Durban by Sir Thomas Smartt, the leader of the Opposition, when he stated that the first thing that the Unionists would do on coming into power would be to effect a large increase in South Africa's contribution to the naval power of the empire.

General Botha declared that, while recognizing that something must be done to protect the over sea trade which he desires to see increase, yet in his opinion public feeling is not yet sufficiently mature for any big move to be made in this direction.

He strongly deprecated Sir Thomas Smartt making naval defense a party question and believed that such a course was not consonant with the highest interests of the Empire.

LARGE DESTROYER LAUNCHED

(Special to the Monitor)
EAST COWES, Isle of Wight—Perhaps the largest destroyer in the world, the Tome, which is the first of six being built by Messrs. John Samuel White & Co. for the Chilean navy, has been launched at East Cowes. The vessel is 325 feet long and has a speed of 31 knots, burning coal or oil.

TRAINS CARRY FISHER GIRLS

(Special to the Monitor)
YARMOUTH, Norfolk, Eng.—Eight express trains carried fisher girls from Aberdeen and the far north of Scotland to Yarmouth and hundreds of Scotch fishing boats have begun work. Big deliveries of herrings have been made.

ALTRINCHAM AGRICULTURAL
SHOW PROVES SUCCESSFUL

(Special to the Monitor)
ALTRINCHAM, Eng.—One of the most famous agricultural counties in England is Cheshire, its dairies and especially its cheese being known all over the world. It is consequently scarcely to be wondered at that the best one-day agricultural show in the country is held at Altrincham, in Cheshire.

It is impossible to estimate the benefit such shows have upon the agricultural industry in stimulating competition and in the way of education, and therefore it is not unreasonable to associate Cheshire's reputation with the fact that the show held recently was the fifty-first annual gathering. In reality, the show is of slightly older date, for it took its rise in another part of Cheshire in 1830, but was transferred in 1862 to Altrincham, where it has been held every year since.

In its earliest years it had a few struggles to keep going, but once having got established, it has gone on steadily increasing in strength and popularity. The show held recently, though not a record, was very successful. The sum of

£2000 was offered in prizes and there were 5286 entries, comprising horses, light and heavy, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, dogs, butter, cheese, honey, roots, grain, horticultural produce and agricultural implements.

In all these the high standard of the Altrincham show was well maintained, although the exhibit of cattle was less than usual. There were also fewer light horses than usual, but their excellent quality was well up to the standard. In this case there is probably a sign of the times, an indication of how the motor car is displacing the horse. The dairy and garden produce, and also the roots were particularly good.

The show was attended by 25,100 people, and nothing could testify more clearly to its high character and value than the keen and intelligent interest taken by the great crowds in all that was to be seen.

TRAVEL
Cunard Line
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool
FRANCOTIA, Oct. 20, 11 A. M.
SAXONIA, Nov. 9
New York—Fishguard—Liverpool
CARONIA, Oct. 19
MAURETANIA, Oct. 23
*Calls at Queenstown
Agents for the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
APPLY TO
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WIRELESS INVENTION
BY A SCHOOLMASTER
VALUED IN FRANCE

Head of Village School in France Has Made Detector so Sensitive That It Can Dispense With Antennae

MESSAGES HEARD

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The truism that necessity is the mother of invention has just been forcibly illustrated in the case of a small village schoolmaster who, through the necessity of satisfying the impatience of his pupils, has ended by becoming the inventor of a remarkable wireless telegraphy instrument.

Franc Duroquier is a schoolmaster at Anche, a little village in the Touraine with some 400 inhabitants. Though a man of more than ordinary culture in a literary line, natural science had entirely escaped his interest and it was merely in order to satisfy his pupils' questionings that he compelled himself to look up the question of wireless telegraphy. From this it was but a step to the making of primitive illustrations in a simple way. Eventually he himself became fascinated by his own experiments and a very rudimentary installation was rigged up in the school kitchen with which he and his pupils sent wireless messages to the schoolroom.

From this small beginning Duroquier was led on to improve his amateur machine until he got it so perfect that he could intercept messages from the Eiffel tower, etc. Lacking, however, governmental authority to erect an antenna on the schoolhouse, he was compelled to seek some other solution of the difficulty, and the result is that this amateur scientist has himself invented a detector of so sensitive a character that antennae can no longer be considered indispensable.

Without any antenna whatever Duroquier was able to receive the news from all the west coast stations; from Clifden in Ireland, Norddeich in Germany; Folke in the extreme west of England, and even from the Canadian station at Glace Bay, which is 7000 kilometers from Anche. He was the first man in France to know that the government had given order for the landing at Marseilles of the Turks who were taken prisoners by the Italians on the Manouba.

He also tapped the wireless message from Rochefort announcing the sinking of the Vendemiaire, and every day the schoolmaster receives weather messages and Greenwich time from the Eiffel tower and from the Irish station at Clifden. The new detector is considered by engineers to be the most perfect instrument of its kind and its invention, so little anticipated, has caused no small surprise amongst French scientists.

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are a regular feature of this authentic and reliable page.

THE HOME FORUM

OXFORD SYSTEM FOR AMERICA

THE great worth of the essential part of the tutorial system consists of two elements: First, the individual impartation of knowledge; and, second, the impression of personal character and the conveying of personal influence, says Charles F. Thwing in his chapter on Oxford University in "Universities of the World." The teaching is given to men in very small groups. Such teaching allows closeness of relationship between the teacher and the student. Such relationship represents the giving and receiving of knowledge in best form, and the giving and receiving also of personal influence unobscured by highest relationships.

Junior Audubon Societies

The September number of the Craftsman gives its first article to the question of protecting the birds and to various experiments with junior branches of the Audubon society that have been tried in the schools. Most folks are amazed when they first investigate the actual work of the birds in assisting the farmer to protect his crops. In one school the junior Audubons brought about a marked change in the attitude of the grownups toward birds. Mothers who had worn feathers and breasts of birds on their hats now sought moose ribbons and the children were all heartily enrolled as protectors of the birds where they had often been aggressors. The most interesting lesson of the week was the bird day lesson. The teachers found fewer absences on that day, and the interest served the double purpose of helping the work for the birds and also keeping the students alert and happy at school.

These primary and fundamental elements of the Oxford system can be introduced into the large American colleges. The simple and single fact is that the number of teachers in the large college of the United States should be vastly increased, or the large college should cease to be large. "More teachers, smaller classes," should be made our college cry. Such teaching under such conditions would give us the best and the essential part of Oxford; and such teaching it is possible to introduce into the colleges of America. Princeton affords an example and gives inspiration. Such a method would help to make the American college, and so American life, full of the dignities, the gentle reasonableness and sympathetic interpretativeness which constitute the comprehensive intellectual and moral virtue of reverence.

Indoor Lilies and Narcissus

Some one writing to a New York paper is responsible for the statement that lilies of the potted sort that are bought to bloom in the house are not worthless after their last blossom has fallen. If the plant is cut down and the bulb is watered new shoots will appear and in a surprisingly short time, at least in this man's experience, new lilies are blooming. The bloom that appears from the bulbs of narcissus which are set among stones and duly watered is another surprise for those who have not tried flower culture of this sort.

Marvelous is the power of kindness.—Joseph Parker.

From "Behind the Frame"

Beyond the sea one day, beside a woman
Sitting before her large embroidery
frame,
I watched such work as all the wide
world over
Has won deserved fame. . . .

Upon the other side the humble helper
Saw zigzag lines, rough ends of silk
and wool,
Mingling in an unmeaning incom-
pleteness,
Strange and unbecoming.

Yet hour by hour she stood there with-
out murmur—
Whose patient work no man would
know or guess—
A larger skill and wisdom supplementing
With docile faithfulness. . . .

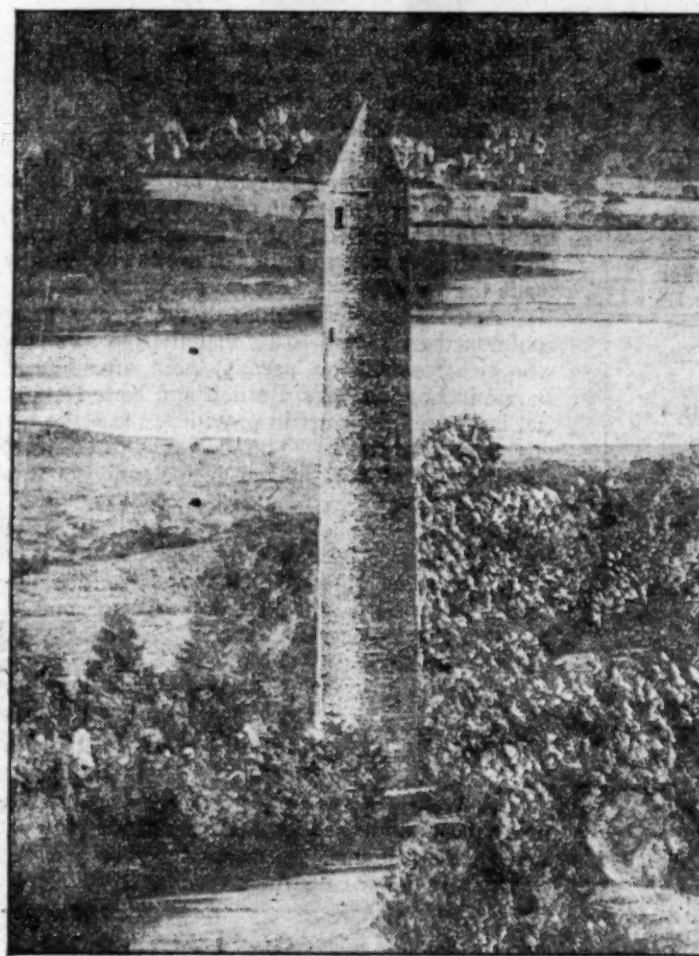
O, let me learn with hand as true and
patient,
With heart in which nor doubt nor
envy lurks,
Whichever side life's pattern is turned
toward me.
There faithfully to work.

Let me be grateful if the talent given
Be one wherewith I may both work
and guide;
Let me be willing if skill needs my
service
Upon the hidden side.

Above and over all, may I undoubting
Believe and know, whatever task is
mine,
Tis one with all true work, and fitteth
duly
Into the plan divine.

—Carlotta Perry.

ROUND TOWER OF GLENDALOUGH



(Copyright by Lawrence, Dublin)

SOME of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in Ireland lies between Dublin and Glendalough. The magnificence of the views en route is indescribable. The ruins of the Seven Churches of Glendalough, a group of ancient ecclesiastical buildings, are of great archeological interest, but the Round Tower is the most striking feature of the region. It dates back to the tenth or eleventh century, and is supposed to have served as a place of refuge for religious orders in case of need. The entrance door, as was customary in those days, is raised high above the ground. At the upper lake there is a famous cave, approached from the water up the slippery side of a rock known as St. Keven's Bed, where the hermit lived for seven years.

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

It is good to be at work in these days. Every gathering of people of any age or intelligence finds a group all eager to learn. The questions at issue are various, the best means to bring about desired reforms are by no means agreed upon, but it seems at last as if the whole nation is aroused to the importance of reform and is generously determined that reform shall be. A speaker here reminds us that reforms are often costly and that progress may mean not less taxation but more. Under such circum-

stances people feel that their taxes are really an investment which shall yield liberal returns in the future. Here another speaker firmly announces that all parties are really united today in the purpose to establish justice and human rights. The only differences that exist among thoughtful folk today, he says, are as to the best means to accomplish the same end.

Here is a cheering thought. If the people are really agreed on the common end or aim of progress it cannot be long before they will, by testing and proof, agree upon the path. The awakened interest in the national housekeeping in all the rules and regulations which shall make it a happy home for all alike, takes one back in fancy to heroic days of the past. Now there is no whisper of any resort to the argument of powder and shot; peace is in the air everywhere, with all the stir and give and take of opinion. Yet the very children know what measures are under discussion, as children did not know 10 or even five years ago. There is a liveliness of attention on the part of the women, too, which is unprecedented, and everywhere a conviction that whichever set of opinions may first be put to the test, things are going right.

One Gentleman

It was a sad spectacle which I witnessed not long since in a railway car returning from a great football game at one of our most noted universities. The car was crowded with a well-dressed and well-looking company. Many ladies both young and elderly were standing, and many men who appeared to be gentlemen were seated. Yet during the two hours I was in the car I saw only one gentleman offer his seat to a lady.—Thomas Nelson Page in Century.

Alexander Hamilton's world-wise saying that "the best security for the fidelity of men is to make interest coincide with duty," is valuable in the crises of life, for the highest fidelity is manifested when self-interest and duty are brought into conflict.—Congregationalist.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity.—Cicero.

Sardines Again

"That's the tenth can of sardines you have ordered," said the railway magnate. "I'm not eating them," replied the employee with inventive genius. "I think I'm on the track of a way to get more people into a street car."—Washington Star.

The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to, the last duty well done.—George MacDonald.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Faithful Messenger

Teddy was, or is, a handsome black cocker spaniel. He lived a little way out of town and often sat on the veranda front of the house watching the passers-by.

Mr. Wales, a summer resident, noticed Teddy as he sat on the veranda and made friends with him when passing the house on his way to town. First Teddy would only come down the steps and accept Mr. Wales' caresses, but at last he trotted along with his friend, keeping him company until he reached the main street where the stores were situated.

In one of these stores very nice chocolates were to be had, and Mr. Wales, knowing that dogs are often as fond of chocolates as children are, went in the store one day with Teddy. He treated Teddy to two delicious morsels, then he had some of them put in a paper bag which he gave to Teddy to carry.

Mr. Wales went out of the store, but as he was not ready to go back he decided to send Teddy home. It took a

few minutes for Teddy to understand, then he trotted off, the bag of chocolates firmly held between his teeth; much as he loved them he resisted temptation and carried the bag safely home to his mistress. — Our Four-Footed Friends.

Rules of Famous Men

Thomas Jefferson, the famous Virginian and third President of the United States, is said to have adopted the following rules for his daily guidance:

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.

Never spend your money before you have it.

Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. It will be dear to you.

Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

Take things always by their smooth handle.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of public speech?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Cream.

DELIGHTS OF THE DICTIONARY

MANY wonderful things are in the dictionary. In fact one may say that everything is there, if only by proxy. All the words are there that make the millions of books in all the world, and to sort out the words into masterpieces of great literature—this is what genius does.

But there is a vast amount of poetry and good literature printed straight out in the dictionary, to illustrate various single words. It makes quite a compendium of "elegant extracts" in this regard, and notably of the less hackneyed sort. It is an exacting test of one's literariness to run through any good dictionary and find how many of the writers cited as authority for some definitions are familiar to oneself, and how many of the quotations are from familiar books or passages. This gives a bewildering sense of the vast store of human knowledge.

The Century dictionary, for example, makes also a special point of botany, geology, zoology and the like, and of music and painting and architecture. If one were to sort out the information

on these subjects one would have a very complete little synopsis of every branch of like learning. Glancing back to the days when books were not and one could know only what had come under his own observation or had been told him by word of mouth one is grateful indeed for books.

One of the amusing pieces of information which somebody has dug out of the new International dictionary (Webster) is that an Alaskan is not necessarily an inhabitant of the northernmost member of the United States. Indeed the word existed long before Alaska, as such, was found in the dictionaries. An Alaskan was "a foreign Protestant in England in the reign of Edward VI." and meant probably a follower of a Polish reformer named John a Lasco. Here we note that history is also set forth in resume in the dictionary. Not only many familiar facts are briefly stated here under adjectives made from proper names and otherwise, but such out of the way vistas as are here indicated are opened to the research of those bent on measuring by themselves a lonely pleasure.

LUTHER AND MELANCHTHON

NOTHING could be more striking than the contrast between the two colleagues, closely associated for more than a quarter of a century—the robust, fearless warrior, man of action and leader of men, and the delicate, cautious, almost effeminate scholar, naturally a student and recluse, dragged into the arena of conflict against his will and never quite at home in it. Luther himself draws an apt comparison in the following words: "I am born to fight . . . and so my books are very stormy" and warlike. I must remove trees and stumps, cut away thorns and thickets and fill up quagmires. I am the rough woods-

man who must blaze the way and clear the path. But Master Philip comes along gently and quietly; builds and plants, sows and waters, with joy, according to the gifts God has richly bestowed upon him.

Luther's lifelong affection for Melanchthon is one of the most beautiful things about the great reformer. Older by 14 years and of far more massive and heroic mold, he yet felt an admiration for the younger man which he was never tired of expressing. "This little Greek surpasses me even in theology," he wrote his friend Lang in 1519, and similar praise was continually upon his lips. It speaks more for his personal affection and the simplicity and generosity of his nature, than for his penetration, that for some time he regarded Melanchthon as a greater man than himself and thought of him as the coming prophet for whose work he was only preparing the way. The event proved his mistake. He had gained a useful lieutenant, but he was still the commanding figure and he remained sole leader till the end. —From McGiffert's "Martin Luther and His Work."

New Class of Farmers in Connecticut

A long and cheerful letter to a New York paper tells of the change of population in Connecticut. The gist of it is that near a certain quiet country town of that fine old New England region a dozen farms are now owned or leased by immigrants from overseas. The writer welcomes the Italian farmer, especially, for the happy love of play, shown to so marked a degree in the children. He was attracted by a lively little Italian girl and stopped to chat with her mother. The woman said that when she first came from the city she was lonely and wished to go back; but at the end of a year when there was an opportunity to surrender the lease she was against the return. She had come to find companionship in the living things all about her, the creatures of the barn yard, and the wild birds and the flowers. These were things they could not have in the city. She said that her sister on the neighboring farm was not happy yet, "but she will be," she insisted, "when she is used to the change." This writer notes the success of the Italian farmers and asks for them from their American neighbors of longer New England tradition a more friendly and neighborly relationship, a readier welcome.

Zeppelin Dirigible Sails on Water

An unprecedented sight was witnessed on the broadest part of the Elbe, in Germany recently. The Zeppelin dirigible Hansa, stationed at Hamburg, which is making daily passenger sails of several hours duration, had a new triumph. After a three-hour sail in the morning for the practise of military maneuvers, the airship ascended again in the afternoon with a number of passengers and sailed swiftly over the city and harbor, following the river down stream to the island Pagensand. Behind the island the Hansa took up water ballast and, to the astonishment alike of her own passengers and those of the passing steamers, sailed with her runners on the water's surface, like a steamer, at the rate of four knots an hour. The rear engines worked alternately at reduced speed and the rear propellers served as rudders, so that the dirigible proceeded after the fashion of a twin-screw steamer, but far more quietly. After about 15 minutes sail on the surface of the river the Hansa cast out her water ballast and ascended to her native element again, returning to Hamburg after another hour's sail and landing smoothly. This was the first record of an airship sailing in this manner.

Baseball His Forte

Woodrow Wilson said of a boy athlete: "I am afraid he sets athletics far above English, mathematics and history. His aunt said to him the other day: 'I'm delighted to hear of your success on the school baseball team, Harold; but you must remember that there are other things in life besides baseball.' 'Yes, aunt, I know,' said the boy; 'but I'm afraid I'm too tight for football or rowing.'"—Buffalo Commercial.

Love there is that moves in gentleness Heart-filling, sweetest of all powers that bless. —Euripides (Murray, tr.).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, October 18, 1912

How the World Thinks of War

THERE is no more curious phase of human thought than the sanctity with which it has surrounded war. It has literally reduced it to a sacrament. A well-known preacher once defended this by saying that Jesus of Nazareth never commanded the centurion to lay down his arms. That is so, but if every trade or profession which Jesus never specifically denounced is to be held sacred, a good many people are punishable by law today who ought instead to be encouraged. Jesus gave the world an ethical code, which, very imperfectly obeyed, would be sufficient to end war. He was, it may seem to us, too wise to say to the individual Roman centurion, "Lay down your arms." He satisfied himself by saying to the whole world, "Love your enemies," and, "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." Obedience to these commands would have shut the doors of the temple of Janus more effectively than the sacrifice of an individual.

Eighteen hundred years have passed, yet today the churches pour out their benedictions on the battlefield, as vehemently as Peter the Hermit urged the crusaders to Palestine. The latest of the world's wars has been the struggle in Tripoli. No expedition was ever more blessed by the hierarchy. It is, none the less, as impossible to believe that the founder of Christianity would have encouraged that adventure as that he would have sanctioned the expeditions which Godfrey de Bouillon or Richard Cœur de Lion led, over the Syrian sands, to the capture of Jerusalem.

The very rumors of war in the Balkans, two weeks ago, filled the world's press with columns upon columns of print, much of it entirely untrue, and nearly all of it sensational. Anybody opening a paper at the breakfast table must have been reminded of Coleridge's lines:

All read of war,
The best amusement for our morning meal.

Frontier incidents which never took place were related with circumstantial detail. Frontier incidents which did take place, and frontier incidents are always taking place, were magnified into collisions which made peace impossible. What Virgil meant when he wrote, "Saevit amor ferri, et scelerata insania belli," seemed to have come to be. People safely distant from the theater of war, seemed absorbed with the love of the sword, this wicked insanity of strife. When your own home is subject to the flames and your own city to bombardment, the horrors attendant on the red, the black and the pale horses come very near, and happy is the man who may say understandingly, "See thou hurt not the oil and the wine."

Free Trade in Farm Products

IN THE Macdonald district of Manitoba, last Saturday, on the issue raised in a by-election contest between the Conservative candidate, Mr. Morrison, and the Liberal candidate, Mr. Richardson, reciprocity again met defeat, and even a more pronounced rebuff than was given it a year ago. As stated by one of the principal advocates in the Dominion of free commercial intercourse with the United States, the issue was whether the farmers of the Canadian west shall have the privilege of sending their grain and live stock into the United States free of duty, and whether they shall have the additional advantage of the short railway haul and of permanent relief from traffic congestion.

Interpreting the result of the election, one of the principal opponents of reciprocity regards it as a verdict emphatically in favor of the commercial isolation of Canada. "The more our people examine reciprocity," says the Montreal Star, "the more they fear it. It does not require President Taft's 'adjunct' letters to make plain its real character. We are realizing more and more that the only way to protect our political independence is to protect our fiscal independence."

Thus, it will be seen, the real issue, no matter what may be said to the contrary, is lost sight of in consideration of a possibility that does not receive, and does not deserve, a second thought among the sincere well wishers of freedom of trade between the two countries on either side of the line. On the surface, the issue in the Macdonald district of Manitoba last Saturday, as a year ago, was reciprocity; at bottom it was annexation.

The United States has not withdrawn its proposal of free commercial intercourse with Canada, nor is it likely to do so. The offer may as well remain open. Canada may easily find at the present time excuses enough for the suspicion she entertains regarding the motives of her neighbor; but in the long run these excuses will not prove sufficient to justify her in holding aloof from an arrangement that, if consummated, would, we believe, work out to the advantage of both countries, to the disadvantage of neither. In view of the attitude revealed in the Macdonald election, however, it will be wise if the friends of reciprocity shall let events in Canada shape their own course. There will hardly be wanting in the next few years many and impressive instances to illustrate the benefits that would accrue to the two countries from a free interchange of soil products.

"Little Women" on the Stage

NEW YORK's dramatic critics deal kindly with the dramatization of Miss Alcott's classic story "Little Women," which still is one of the best sellers among American standard books. If popular support follows and touring companies of players penetrate to all regions of the country where the book has its admirers among persons who first read it in their remote or near youth, then another woman of New England's Augustan age of literature will have won a posthumous audience scarcely anticipated when she wrote her book. Neither Mrs. Stowe with "Uncle Tom's Cabin" nor Miss Alcott with "Little Women" ever anticipated such steady sale of their books. Much less did they foresee possible use of the books on the stage, nor would they have been party to such use had a proposition to that effect been made them. But as a

matter of fact the stage version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has coined millions of dollars for managers who saw its money-making possibilities, and it still has drawing power and is seen by thousands of playgoers every year who could not be induced to read the story as it came from the heart and the pen of the most famous American woman of her time. If now, kinsfolk of Miss Alcott, taking advantage of their legal rights, have decided to make profit out of a shrewd manager's enterprise and good taste in adaptation, no one will condemn them. A repetition of the success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is hardly to be expected; but on the other hand a risk has been assumed that if all goes well will not fail to reward generously those who have made the venture.

Attendance of juveniles at the theater today is so much more common than it used to be that the moral responsibility of persons who either solicit or permit their attendance increases steadily. Barrie in London, Mrs. Burnett and Kate Douglas Wiggin in America, have used their art in providing the stage with plays that appeal distinctively to youth. The success of these efforts no doubt accounts for the attempt to capitalize dramatically, at this late day, the most famous book of a heroine of Concord, daughter of a transcendental philosopher. In many ways a Puritan of Puritans, Miss Alcott nevertheless had histrionic aptitudes, and she delighted in plays in which, as an imaginative girl, she acted. This being so it is with no feeling of doing aught very contrary to her will that all who now share in this enterprise proceed. American youth today, so many of whom live in luxury and revel in countless opportunities, may profit morally by a look into the more simple and more earnest forms of living of a past century. Viewed thus this visualizing of a New England that is passing may be a national boon.

A GERMAN savant says that the characters of musicians are profoundly influenced by the instruments they play. This cannot be true. For instance, the man who plays the trombone is often, in private life, one of the most retiring of persons.

THE United States postoffice department is experimenting with the motorcycle, which, in a way, is reversing things, since up to this time the motorcycle has been experimenting with the United States.

ENGLISH is now spoken, in one way or another, by 10 per cent of the world's population. It is understood, in one way or another, by a much larger percentage.

LEARNED persons have just asserted that man is about 1,500,000 years old. Nobody would suspect this by observing his antics at a ball game.

A WESTERN public man is talking of augmenting his sphere of individual demonstration, which means, perhaps, that he is getting busier.

STATES of the Pacific Northwest are evidently going to be more insistent next winter than ever before in the matter of obtaining government aid for the improvement of the Columbia river and its tributary, the Snake. The Columbia is an international stream. It rises on the western slope of the Rocky mountains in British Columbia, and that province is as deeply concerned as any of the states in the project of opening the river to navigation for practically its entire length of 1400 miles. Already extensive works, with the view of overcoming rapids and avoiding cascades, have been completed or are in progress below the Canadian border. Completion of the Celilo canal will mark a great step toward development of through Columbian navigation. The rapids above this canal are booked for attention next. With sufficient government aid, and the cooperation of British Columbia with the neighboring states, it is believed that the dream of many years, that of affording to traffic a continuous channel in the Columbia from the headwaters to the Pacific ocean, will be realized.

How far the government at Washington will go is, of course, uncertain. Unfortunately for this, as for the Mississippi deep waterway project, there is nothing in the present state of business on the river to encourage large investment. One navigation company only is making use of the opportunities now in sight, and it is a question whether this service can long be maintained. Those who are striving to bring the project of improving the entire river to a successful issue are urging that the existing steamboat line shall be given support, for it is realized that, as the Oregonian puts it, "The strongest argument in favor of appropriations for this work will be the fact that we are making the greatest possible use of the channel we now have."

It would seem that the western rivers are not to be used to anything like their capacity, either now or hereafter, until there shall be a radical change in the construction and character of river craft. On the upper Mississippi experiments are to be made next spring with a new type of boat. Manifestly, the old type will not do. If it were serviceable it would not be waiting for the future: it would be doing something now. It is doing nothing, or next to nothing. Let some one come along with a boat that can stem currents quickly, that can be loaded and unloaded expeditiously, that will make something like schedule time between landings—that will meet the demands of shippers nearly as well as the railroads—and there will be no further cause for complaint on the score of lack of river trade. The trade is there, but the river steamboat is antiquated.

Here is a real opportunity for inventive genius. The great natural water highways of the continent are idle largely because methods of river navigation have not been improved in any important particular for more than half a century.

IF PAINTERS would put the present woodland colorings into their pictures they might be accused later on of overdoing their subject. But they should paint the autumn woods as they are, nevertheless, if they can.

GERMAN professors are said to have succeeded in making synthetic milk, and if this be true the time may be not far off when synthetic ice cream, regular or cone, will be quite the vogue.

THE farming districts of the country can, of course, use some of the surplus in the treasury, but they can get on without it, and this is the wiser thing for them to do.

Columbia River Navigation

Rearing Fur-Bearing Animals

IT is announced that the department of agriculture at Washington is about to go thoroughly into the matter of rearing fur-bearing animals for profit. This news will serve to recall the fact that the United States government is at present very largely concerned in the conservation of the fur-bearing seal. It is not going too far to say that the preservation of that animal from extinction is due to business, rather than sentimental motives. However this may be, the question of establishing what might be termed a fur-raising farm in Idaho, under the auspices of the department named, is now being seriously considered.

It is not many years ago, as time is usually counted, since the United States was one of the greatest fur-producing countries in the world. The early history of the country, as well as that of Canada, is closely identified with the fur trade. Many of the most important communities in the two countries today began their careers as fur-trading centers, either in connection with the work of the Hudson Bay Company, John Jacob Astor, or independent and smaller concerns engaged in the trade. North America is the natural home of fur-bearing animals. Those in a wild state have not been exterminated even yet, but trapping for a living is now, generally speaking, rather a precarious calling.

It is understood that the department intends to start very modestly in this new venture. This is to be commended. The important thing to be determined is whether certain species of fine fur-bearing animals may be successfully reared in captivity. There is no good reason why they should not. Many of the higher class of fur-bearing animals were domesticated on the frontier in early days. Let it once be proved by proper experiments that the animals whose fur is in widest demand may be raised as other live stock, and private enterprise will take possession of the field. It is not the province of the government to go into fur-farming, but to show that fur-farming can be made to pay.

THERE are two organizations dealing with the American immigration problem that are likely to have ampler moral and pecuniary support henceforth. One is the Immigration Restriction League, and the other is the North American League for Immigrants. The first of these organizations has had an honorable share in bringing to pass such modifications of the absolute "open door" policy as have come during this generation. The second society is a non-sectarian, non-racial group of earnest men and women who are determined to extend to such newcomers as are admitted, opportunities for Americanization as rapidly as possible.

Fortunately recent happenings in Massachusetts, symptomatic of what may occur any day in any commonwealth with similar conditions in congested industrial centers, have had an effect upon public opinion, especially the opinion of the business world, that is bound to facilitate franker discussion of the issue of restricted immigration. It also must enhearten all agencies for education and training of embryo citizens. Proof of this responsive mood of business men, many of whom are directly responsible for "forced emigration" of Europeans and Asiatics, is seen in the multiplied demands on officials of the League for Immigrants for speeches that will clearly define present conditions and hint at necessary reforms.

The President, in a recent address before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, stressed an aspect of contemporary conditions which makes vigilance and sensible action by lawmaker, educator, employer of labor, and genuinely American laborer all the more imperatively necessary. It is the fact that today the newly-landed immigrant often has to adjust himself as best he may not only to a negatively indifferent public of unsympathetic natives but also to a crusading, propagandist body of class-conscious residents, who forthwith plead with him to ally himself with them in a direct challenge of the state. In short, the day has passed when it can be assumed that influences of environment will usually transform a newcomer into an American republican. On the contrary, he may from his first month of residence, become deliberately a biter of the hand that has been extended to him from humane and freedom-loving motives.

THOSE who are in charge of what may properly be called the most important branch of Philippine administration at the present time have included in their annual report to the government at Washington a statement of policy that is certain to be hailed with hearty approval throughout the United States. "We are not trying," say the heads of the insular department of education, speaking of the natives, "to make good Americans of them, but to make good Filipinos of them; and we are succeeding." Nothing could be more satisfactory or encouraging. Good Filipinos are a much greater need on the islands than good Americans, as the destiny of the archipelago must inevitably be in Filipino hands. Through pursuance of the policy of developing all that is good in the Filipino, rather than undertaking to reshape him to another model, will the United States be properly relieved eventually of the responsibility it assumed in taking possession of the islands. The only excuse the United States has ever been able to give, is able to give today, or will be able to give in the future, for maintaining this possession is that the Filipino is not capable of governing himself. If we accept the statement of the insular board of education at its face value, and there is no reason why we should not, the Filipino is now in a fair way of affording the United States within a short time an entirely sufficient excuse for throwing him upon his own resources.

Good Filipinos will do far more toward justifying the independence of the Philippines than would any number of Filipinos trained to be indifferent Americans. That the native is intelligent, receptive, amenable to good influences, alert, industrious and tractable, has long since been demonstrated by the schools established for his uplifting under the American regime. This latest testimony, however, is the strongest that has been presented. It means, simply, that the changed conditions are developing a good native citizenship in the Philippines, with all that good citizenship implies.

Would it not be another and a potent incentive to the Filipino if he were made to understand that his right to govern himself depended upon further progress along the line he is now traveling?

Assimilating Immigrants

Wise Policy in the Philippines